

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
TEXAS, DALLAS DIVISION**

In Re: Highland Capital Management, L.P. § Case No. **19-34054-SGJ-11**

Hunter Mountain Investment Trust

Appellant §

vs. §

Highland Capital Management, L.P, et al § **3:23-CV-2071-E**

Appellee §

**[3904] Order Pursuant to Plan "Gatekeeper Provision" and Pre-Confirmation "Gatekeeper Orders"
Denying Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary
Proceeding. Entered on 8/25/2023.**

Volume 4

APPELLANT RECORD

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

In re:

**HIGHLAND CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT, L.P.**

Reorganized Debtor.

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Chapter 11

Case No. 19-34054-sgj11

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**APPELLANT HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST'S
SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES AND
DESIGNATION OF ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE APPELLATE RECORD**

COMES NOW Appellant/Movant Hunter Mountain Investment Trust, both in its individual capacity and derivatively on behalf of the Reorganized Debtor, Highland Capital Management, L.P., and the Highland Claimant Trust,¹ (collectively, "Appellant" or "HMIT"), and files this Second Supplemental² Statement of the Issues and Designation of Items for Inclusion in the Appellate Record pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8009(a)(1):

**I.
STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES**

- A. Did the bankruptcy court err in determining that the "colorable" claim analysis allowed the court to consider evidence and other non-pleading materials including, but not limited to, the court's reasoning that:
1. the colorability analysis is stricter than a non-evidentiary, Rule 12(b)(6)-type analysis;
 2. the colorability analysis is "akin to the standards applied under the ... *Barton* doctrine";
 3. the colorability analysis requires a "hybrid" of the *Barton* doctrine and "what courts have applied when considering motions to file suit when a vexatious litigant bar order is in place"; and/or,

¹ And in all capacities and alternative derivative capacities asserted in HMIT's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding [Dkt. Nos. 3699, 3815, and 3816] ("Emergency Motion"), the supplement to the Emergency Motion [Dkt. No. 3760], and the draft Complaint attached to the same [Dkt. No. 3760-1].

² Appellant files this Second Supplement pursuant to the Clerk's request at Docket #3949 and correspondence on 10/23/2023.

4. “[t]here may be mixed questions of fact and law implicated by the Motion for Leave”?

[See Dkt. Nos. 3781, 3790, 3903-04].

- B. Did the bankruptcy court err in determining that Appellant lacked constitutional or prudential standing to bring its claims in its individual and derivative capacities?

[See Dkt. Nos. 3903-04].

- C. Did the bankruptcy court err in alternatively determining that, even under a non-evidentiary, Rule 12(b)(6)-type analysis, Appellant did not assert colorable claims including, but not limited to, determining that:

1. Appellant’s allegations are conclusory, speculative, or constitute “legal conclusions”;
2. Appellant’s claims or allegations are not “plausible”;
3. Appellant’s allegations pertaining to a *quid pro quo* are “pure speculation”;
4. Proposed Defendant James P. Seery (“Seery”) owed no duty to Appellant in any capacity as a matter of law;
5. Appellant failed “to allege facts in the Proposed Complaint that would support a reasonable inference that Seery breached his fiduciary duty to HMIT or the estate as a result of bad faith, self-interest, or other intentional misconduct rising to the level of a breach of the duty of loyalty”;
6. Appellant’s allegations pertaining to its aiding and abetting and conspiracy claims are speculative and not plausible;
7. The remedies of equitable disallowance and equitable subordination are not remedies “available” to Appellant as a matter of law;
8. Appellant’s unjust enrichment claim is invalid as a matter of law because “Seery’s compensation is governed by express agreements”;
9. Appellant is not entitled to declaratory relief because it has no colorable claims; and/or
10. Appellant cannot recover punitive damages for its breach of fiduciary duty claim?

[See Dkt. Nos. 3903-04].

- D. Alternatively, even if the bankruptcy court correctly determined that its “hybrid” *Barton* analysis controls, did the court violate Appellant’s due process rights by denying Appellant its requested discovery?

[See Dkt. Nos. 3800, 3853, 3903-04, June 8, 2023 Hearing].

- E. Alternatively, did the bankruptcy court err by denying Appellant’s requested discovery including, but not limited to:

1. ordering that Appellant could not request or obtain any discovery other than a deposition of Seery and James D. Dondero; and/or
2. determining that state court “Rule 202” proceedings supported the denial of discovery?

[See Dkt. Nos. 3800 & June 8, 2023 Hearing; *see also* Dkt. Nos. 3903-04].

- F. Alternatively, did the bankruptcy court err by denying Appellant’s alternative request for a continuance to obtain the requested discovery?

- G. Alternatively, did the bankruptcy court err by excluding Appellant’s evidence, or admitting the same for only limited purposes, offered at the June 8, 2023 Hearing?

- H. Alternatively, did the bankruptcy court err by overruling Appellant’s objections to Appellees’ evidence offered at the June 8, 2023 Hearing?

- I. Alternatively, did the bankruptcy court err by excluding Appellant’s experts’ testimony?

[See Dkt. No. 3853; *see also* Dkt. Nos. 3903-04].

- J. Alternatively, did the bankruptcy court err by striking Appellant’s proffer of its excluded experts’ testimony from the record?

[See Dkt. No. 3869].

- K. Alternatively, if the bankruptcy court correctly determined that its “hybrid” *Barton* analysis controls, did the bankruptcy court err in determining that Appellant had not asserted colorable claims under that “hybrid” analysis including, but not limited to, its findings that:

1. there is no evidence to support that Seery shared material non-public information with the Claims Purchasers;
2. there is no evidence to support the alleged quid pro quo;
3. the material shared was *public* information; and/or
4. the Claims Purchasers had sufficient and lawful reasons to pay the amounts paid

for the purchased claims.

[See Dkt. Nos. 3903-04].

- L. Did the bankruptcy court err in finding that Appellant is controlled by Dondero, and, as such, Appellant “cannot show that it is pursuing the Proposed Claims for a proper purpose”?
- M. Alternatively, does sufficient evidence support the bankruptcy court’s evidentiary findings made pursuant to its “hybrid” *Barton* analysis?
- N. Did the bankruptcy court err in denying an expedited hearing on Appellant’s Motion for Leave? [See Dkt. 3713].
- O. Does the bankruptcy court’s use of a new “colorability” standard to determine if claims by non-debtors against other non-debtors may proceed violate *Stern v. Marshall* and its progeny?
- P. Did the bankruptcy court err in denying Appellant’s Motion to Alter or Amend Order, to Amend or Make Additional Findings, for Relief from Order, or Alternatively, for New Trial under Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 7052, 9023, and 9024 including, but not limited to by:
 - 1. declining to consider disclosures that demonstrated that Appellant is “in the money”—an issue pertinent to the court’s erroneous standing decisions; and
 - 2. concluding that the disclosures failed to reinforce Appellant’s standing to pursue the claims presented?

[Dkt. 3936].

II.
DESIGNATION OF ITEMS FOR INCLUSION
IN THE APPELLATE RECORD

Vol. 1
1. Notice of Appeal

- a. Notice of Appeal [Dkt. 3906];
- b. Amended Notice of Appeal [Dkt. 3908]; and
- c. Second Amended Notice of Appeal [Dkt. 3945]

2. The judgment, order, or decree appealed from:

- a. Memorandum Opinion and Order Pursuant to Plan “Gatekeeper Provision” and Pre-Confirmation “Gatekeeper Orders”: Denying Hunter Mountain Investment

000835
000940

Trust's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Adversary Proceedings [Dkts. 3903 & 3904]; and

001045

- b. Order Denying Motion of Hunter Mountain Investment Trust Seeking Relief Pursuant to Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 7052, 9023, and 9024 [Dkt. 3936].

3. Docket sheet.

001049

- a. Bankruptcy Case No. 19-34054

4. Other Items to be included:

- a. HMIT hereby designates the following items in the record on appeal from Cause No. 19-34054-sgj11:

Vol. 2	FILE DATE	DOCKET NO. (INCLUDING ALL ATTACHMENTS AND APPENDICES)	DESCRIPTION
001594	01/22/2021	1808	Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization of Highland Capital Management, L.P. (As Modified)
001660	02/22/2021	1943	Order (I) Confirming the Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization of Highland Capital Management, L.P. (as Modified) and (II) Granting Related Relief
001821	09/09/2022	3503	Motion to Conform Plan filed by Highland Capital Management, L.P.
001830	02/27/203	3671	Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reorganized Debtor's Motion to Conform Plan
Vol. 3	03/28/2023	3699 (3699-1 — 3699-5)	HMIT Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding and Attached Verified Adversary Complaint
001849	03/28/2023	3700 (3700-1)	HMIT Motion for Expedited Hearing on Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding
Vol. 4	03/30/2023	3704	Farallon, Stonehill, Jessup and Muck Objection to Motion for Expedited Hearing
002236	03/30/2023	3705	HMIT Amended Certificate of Conference
002243			
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Vol. 5 002251	03/30/2023	3706	HMIT Amended Certificate of Conference
002254	03/30/2023	3707	Highland's Response in Opposition to Emergency Motion for Leave
002262	03/30/2023	3708 (3708-1 — 3708-8)	Declaration of John Morris in Support of the Highland Parties' Objection to Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Opposed Application for Expedited Hearing on Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding
002348	03/31/2023	3712	HMIT Reply in Support of Application for Expedited Hearing
002355	03/31/2023	3713	Order Denying Motion for Expedited Hearing
002358	04/04/2023	3718 (3718-1 — 3718-4)	HMIT Motion for Leave to File Appeal
002391	04/04/2023	3719 (3719-1)	HMIT Motion for Expedited Hearing on Motion for Leave to File Appeal
002398	04/05/2023	3720	Order Denying HMIT's Opposed Motion for Expedited Hearing
002400	04/05/2023	3721 (3721-1 — 3721-2) Thru Vol. 7	HMIT Notice of Appeal
Vol. 8 002826	04/06/2023	3726 (3726-1) Thru Vol. 9	Certificate of Mailing regarding HMIT Notice of Appeal
Vol. 9 003257	04/07/2023	3731	Notice of Docketing Transmittal of Notice of Appeal
003260	04/13/2023	3738 (3738-1)	Highland's Opposed Emergency Motion to Modify and Fix a Briefing Schedule and Set a Hearing Date with Respect to HMIT's Emergency Motion for Leave
003270	04/13/2023	3739	Highland's Motion for Expedited Hearing
003278	04/13/2023	3740	Joinder to Highland's Emergency Motion to Modify and Fix Briefing Schedule and Set Hearing Date With Respect to Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding filed by Farallon

		Capital Management, LLC, Jessup Holdings LLC, Muck Holdings LLC, Stonehill Capital Management LLC	
7	04/13/2023	3741	Notice of Hearing for 04/24/2023 at 1:30 PM
6	04/13/2023	3742	Amended Notice of Hearing for 04/24/2023 at 1:30 PM
11	04/13/2023	3745	Notice of Appearance and Request for Notice by Omar Jesus Alaniz filed by James P. Seery Jr.
94	04/15/2023	3747	Joinder by James P. Seery Jr. to Highland's Emergency Motion to Modify and Fix Briefing Schedule and Set Hearing Date with Respect to Hunter Mountain Investment Trusts Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding
6	04/17/2023	3748	HMIT's Response and Reservation of Rights
9	04/19/2023	3751	Notice of Status Conference
02	04/21/2023	3758	HMIT's Objection Regarding Evidentiary Hearing and Brief Concerning Gatekeeper Proceedings Relating to "Colorability"
1	04/21/2023	3759	HMIT's Notice of Rescheduling Hearing
14	04/21/2023	3761	HMIT's Objection Regarding Evidentiary Hearing and Brief Concerning Gatekeeper Proceedings Relating to "Colorability" ³
23	04/23/2023	3760 (3760-1)	HMIT's Supplement to Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding and Attached Verified Adversary Complaint
8	04/25/2023	3765	Transcript of Hearing held on 04/24/2023
30	05/11/2023	3780	Objection to Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's (i) Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding; and (ii) Supplement to Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding filed by Farallon Capital Management, LLC, Jessup Holdings LLC, Muck

³ A duplicate of Doc 3758.

Vol. 10			Holdings LLC, Stonehill Capital Management LLC
003458	05/11/2023	3781	Order Fixing Briefing Scheduling and Hearing Date with Respect to HMIT's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding as Supplemented
003463	05/11/2023	3783	Highland and Seery's Joint Response to HMIT's Emergency Motion for Leave
Vol. 11	05/11/2023	3784 (3784-1 — 3784-46)	Declaration of John Morris in Support of Highland Parties' Joint Response
003537 Thru Vol. 16	05/18/2023	3785	HMIT's Reply in Support of Emergency Motion for Leave to File Adversary Proceeding
Vol. 17	05/22/2023	3787	Order Pertaining to the Hearing on Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Motion for Leave to File Adversary Proceeding [DE##3699 & 3760]
004665	05/24/2023	3788 (3788-1 — 3788-5)	HMIT's Emergency Motion for Expedited Discovery or, Alternatively, for Continuance of June 8, 2023 Hearing
004712	05/24/2023	3789	HMIT's Application for Expedited Hearing
004714	05/24/2023	3790	Order Pertaining to the Hearing on Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Motion for Leave to File Adversary Proceeding [DE##3699 & 3760]
004808	05/25/2023	3791 (3791-1 — 3791-5)	HMIT's Emergency Motion for Expedited Discovery or, Alternatively, for Continuance of June 8, 2023 Hearing
004813	05/25/2023	3792	Order Setting Expedited Hearing
004836	05/25/2023	3795	Objection to Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Expedited Discovery or, Alternatively, for Continuance of June 8, 2023 Hearing filed by Farallon Capital Management, LLC, Jessup Holdings LLC, Muck Holdings LLC, Stonehill Capital Management LLC
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05/25/2023	3798 (3798-1)	Highland Parties' Joint Response in Opposition to HMIT's Emergency Motion for Expedited Discovery
05/26/2023	3800	Order Regarding Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Expedited Discovery or, Alternatively, for Continuance of the June 8, 2023 Hearing
05/28/2023	3801	Order Regarding Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Expedited Discovery or, Alternatively, for Continuance of the June 8, 2023 Hearing
06/05/2023	3815 (3815-1)	Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding
06/05/2023	3816 (3816-1)	Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding
06/05/2023	3817 (3817-1 — 3817-5)	Highland Parties' Witness and Exhibit List with Respect to Evidentiary Hearing on June 8, 2023
06/05/2023	3818 (3818-1 — 3818-9)	HMIT's Witness and Exhibit List in Connection with its Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding, and Supplement
06/07/2023	3820	Highland Parties' Joint Motion to Exclude Testimony and Documents of Scott Van Meter and Steve Pully
06/07/2023	3821 (3821-1 — 3821-3)	Declaration in Support of Highland Parties' Joint Motion to Exclude Testimony and Documents of Scott Van Meter and Steve Pully
06/07/2023	3822 (3822-1)	HMIT's Unopposed Motion to File Exhibit Under Seal [WITHDRAWN]
06/07/2023	3823	Joinder to Joint Motion to Exclude Testimony and Documents of Scott Van Meter and Steve Pully filed by Farallon Capital Management, LLC, Jessup Holdings LLC, Muck Holdings LLC, Stonehill Capital Management LLC

06/07/2023	3824	HMIT's Objections to the Highland Parties' Exhibit and Witness List
06/08/2023	3828	HMIT's Response to Highland Claimant Trust and James P. Seery, Jr.'s Joint Motion to Exclude Testimony and Documents of Experts Scott Van Meter and Steve Pully
06/09/2023	3837	Request for transcript regarding hearing held on 06/08/2023
06/12/2023	3838	Court admitted exhibits on hearing June 8, 2023 (See Docket Entry Nos. 3817 & 3818)
06/12/2023	3841	Highland Parties' Reply in Further Support of their Joint Motion to Exclude Testimony and Documents of Scott Van Meter and Steve Pully
06/12/2023	3842 (3842-1)	Claim Purchasers' Joinder to Highland Capital Management, L.P., Highland Claimant Trust, and James P. Seery Jr.'s Reply in Further Support of Their Joint Motion to Exclude Testimony and Documents of Scott Van Meter and Steve Pully filed by Farallon Capital Management, LLC, Jessup Holdings LLC, Muck Holdings LLC, Stonehill Capital Management LLC
06/13/2023	3843	Transcript regarding Hearing Held 06/08/2023
06/13/2023	3844	Transcript regarding Hearing Held 05/26/2023
06/13/2023	3845	HMIT's Request for Oral Hearing or, Alternatively, a Schedule for Evidentiary Proffer
06/13/2023	3846	Response in Opposition to Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Request for Oral Argument or, Alternatively, a Schedule for Evidentiary Proffer filed by Debtor Highland Capital Management, L.P., Other Professional Highland Claimant Trust, Creditor James P. Seery Jr.
06/13/2023	3847	HMIT's Reply to the Highland Parties' Response to Request for Oral Hearing
06/16/2023	3853	Memorandum Opinion and Order Granting Joint Motion to Exclude Expert Evidence

Vol. 42 009928	06/16/2023	3854	Memorandum Opinion and Order Granting Joint Motion to Exclude Expert Evidence
009944	06/19/2023	3858 (3858-1 — 3858-2)	Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Evidentiary Proffer Pursuant to Rule 103(a)(2) ⁴
010013	06/23/2023	3860	The Highland Parties' Objections to and Motion to Strike Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Purported Proffer
010023	06/23/2023	3861	Claim Purchasers' Joinder to the Highland Parties' Objections and Motion to Strike Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Purported Proffer
010025	07/05/2023	3869	Order Striking HMIT's Evidentiary Proffer Pursuant to Rule 103(a)(2) and Limiting Briefing
010029	07/06/2023	3872	Notice of Filing of the Current Balance Sheet of the Highland Claimant Trust filed by Debtor Highland Capital Management, L.P. and the Highland Claimant Trust
010035	07/21/2023	3888	Post-Confirmation Report for Highland Capital Management, LP for the Quarter Ending June 30, 2023 filed by Highland Capital Management, L.P.
010047	07/21/2023	3889	Post-Confirmation Report for Highland Capital Management, LP for the Quarter Ending June 30, 2023 filed by the Highland Claimant Trust
010059	08/17/2023	3901	Withdrawal of HMIT's Unopposed Motion to File Exhibit Under Seal filed by Creditor Hunter Mountain Investment Trust
Vol. 43 010062	09/08/2023	3905 (3905-1 — 3905-6)	Motion to Alter or Amend Order, to Amend or Make Additional Findings, for Relief from Order, or, Alternatively, for New Trial Under Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 7052, 9023, and 9024 and Incorporated Relief Filed by Creditor Hunter Mountain Investment Trust

⁴ HMIT understands that the Court struck this proffer in docket entry 3869. Because the proffer appears to remain on the record and to avoid any argument that HMIT has failed its burden to designate the record, HMIT designates this docket entry out of an abundance of caution.

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09/11/2023	3907	Clerk's Correspondence regarding HMIT's Notice of Appeal
09/22/2023	3928	Notice Regarding Appeal and Pending Post-Judgment Motion filed by HMIT

B. Exhibits.

Further, the Parties submitted hearing exhibits. HMIT designates for inclusion in the record for appeal all the hearing exhibits submitted to the Court, which were all electronically filed and are in the Court's record and are a part of this Appellate Record. (Docs. 3817 and 3818). The following exhibits are submitted and included in the Court's record:

<u>HMIT Exhibits</u> (Dkts. 3818, 3818-1, 3818-2, 3818-3, 3818-4, 3818-5, 3818-6, 3818-7, 3818-8, and 3818-9)
HMIT Exhibits 1-4, 6-80
<u>HCM Exhibits</u> (Dkts. 3817, 3817-1, 3817-2, 3817-3, 3817-4, 3817-5)
HCM Exhibits 2-15, 25-34, 36, 38-42, 45-46, 51, 59-60, 100

Dated: October 23, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

**PARSONS MCENTIRE MCCLEARY
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served via ECF notification on October 23, 2023, on all parties receiving electronic notification.

/s/ Sawnie A. McEntire
Sawnie A. McEntire

HarbourVest Motion to Approve Settlement [Doc. 1625]

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**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

In re:	§	
	§	Chapter 11
	§	
HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P., ¹	§	Case No. 19-34054-sgj11
	§	
Debtor.	§	

**DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER APPROVING
SETTLEMENT WITH HARBOURVEST (CLAIM NOS. 143, 147, 149, 150, 153, 154)
AND AUTHORIZING ACTIONS CONSISTENT THEREWITH**

TO THE HONORABLE STACEY G. C. JERNIGAN,
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

¹ The last four digits of the Debtor's taxpayer identification number are 6725. The headquarters and service address for the Debtor is 300 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, TX 75201.

Highland Capital Management, L.P., the above-captioned debtor and debtor-in-possession (“Highland” or the “Debtor”), files this motion (the “Motion”) for entry of an order, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, pursuant to Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), approving a settlement agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”),² a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1 to the *Declaration of John A. Morris in Support of the Debtor’s Motion for Entry of an Order Approving Settlement with HarbourVest (Claim Nos. 143, 147, 149, 150, 153, 154) and Authorizing Actions Consistent Therewith* being filed simultaneously with this Motion (“Morris Dec.”), that, among other things, fully and finally resolves the proofs of claim filed by HarbourVest 2017 Global Fund L.P., HarbourVest 2017 Global AIF L.P., HarbourVest Dover Street IX Investment L.P., HV International VIII Secondary L.P., HarbourVest Skew Base AIF L.P., and HarbourVest Partners L.P. (collectively, “HarbourVest”). In support of this Motion, the Debtor represents as follows:

JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This matter is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). Venue in this District is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

2. The statutory predicates for the relief sought herein are sections 105(a) and 363 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”), and Rule 9019 of the Bankruptcy Rules.

² All capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Settlement Agreement.

RELEVANT BACKGROUND

A. Procedural Background

3. On October 16, 2019 (the “Petition Date”), the Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, Case No. 19-12239 (CSS) (the “Delaware Court”).

4. On October 29, 2019, the official committee of unsecured creditors (the “Committee”) was appointed by the U.S. Trustee in the Delaware Court.

5. On December 4, 2019, the Delaware Court entered an order transferring venue of the Debtor’s case to this Court [Docket No. 186].³

6. On December 27, 2019, the Debtor filed that certain *Motion of the Debtor for Approval of Settlement with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors Regarding Governance of the Debtor and Procedures for Operations in the Ordinary Course* [Docket No. 281] (the “Settlement Motion”). This Court approved the Settlement Motion on January 9, 2020 [Docket No. 339] (the “Settlement Order”).

7. In connection with the Settlement Order, an independent board of directors was constituted at the Debtor’s general partner, Strand Advisors, Inc., and certain operating protocols were instituted.

8. On July 16, 2020, this Court entered an order appointing James P. Seery, Jr., as the Debtor’s chief executive officer and chief restructuring officer [Docket No. 854].

9. The Debtor has continued in the possession of its property and has continued to operate and manage its business as a debtor-in-possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. No trustee or examiner has been appointed in this chapter 11 case.

³ All docket numbers refer to the docket maintained by this Court.

B. Overview of HarbourVest's Claims

10. HarbourVest's claims against the Debtor's estate arise from its \$80 million investment in Highland CLO Funding, f/k/a Acis Loan Funding, Ltd. ("HCLOF"), pursuant to which HarbourVest obtained a 49 percent interest in HCLOF (the "Investment").

11. In brief, HarbourVest contends that it was fraudulently induced into entering into the Investment based on the Debtor's misrepresentations and omissions concerning certain material facts, including that the Debtor: (1) failed to disclose that it never intended to pay an arbitration award obtained by a former portfolio manager, (2) failed to disclose that it engaged in a series of fraudulent transfers for the purpose of preventing the former portfolio manager from collecting on his arbitration award and misrepresented the reasons changing the portfolio manager for HCLOF immediately prior to the Investment, (3) indicated that the dispute with the former portfolio manager would not impact investment activities, and (4) expressed confidence in the ability of HCLOF to reset or redeem the collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") under its control.

12. HarbourVest seeks to rescind its Investment and claims damages in excess of \$300 million based on theories of fraud, fraudulent inducement, fraudulent concealment, fraudulent misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation, and breach of fiduciary duty (under Guernsey law), and on alleged violations of state securities laws and the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization Act ("RICO").

13. HarbourVest's allegations are summarized below.⁴

⁴ Solely for purposes of this Motion, and not for any other reason, the facts set forth herein are adopted largely from the *HarbourVest Response to Debtor's First Omnibus Objection to Certain (A) Duplicate Claims; (B) Overstated Claims; (C) Late-Filed Claims; (D) Satisfied Claims; (E) No-Liability Claims; and (F) Insufficient-Documentation Claims* [Docket No. 1057] (the "Response").

C. Summary of HarbourVest's Factual Allegations

14. At the time HarbourVest made its Investment, the Debtor was embroiled in an arbitration against Joshua Terry ("Mr. Terry"), a former employee of the Debtor and limited partner of Acis Capital Management, L.P. ("Acis LP"). Through Acis LP, Mr. Terry managed Highland's CLO business, including CLO-related investments held by Acis Loan Funding, Ltd. ("Acis Funding").

15. The litigation between Mr. Terry and the Debtor began in 2016, after the Debtor terminated Mr. Terry and commenced an action against him in Texas state court. Mr. Terry asserted counterclaims for wrongful termination and for the wrongful taking of his ownership interest in Acis LP and subsequently had certain claims referred to arbitration where he obtained an award of approximately \$8 million (the "Arbitration Award") on October 20, 2017.

16. HarbourVest alleges that the Debtor responded to the Arbitration Award by engaging in a series of fraudulent transfers and corporate restructurings, the true purposes of which were fraudulently concealed from HarbourVest.

17. For example, according to HarbourVest, the Debtor changed the name of the target fund from Acis Funding to "Highland CLO Funding, Ltd." ("HCLOF") and "swapped out" Acis LP for Highland HCF Advisor, Ltd. as portfolio manager (the "Structural Changes"). The Debtor allegedly told HarbourVest that it made these changes because of the "reputational harm" to Acis LP resulting from the Arbitration Award. The Debtor further told HarbourVest that in lieu of redemptions, resetting the CLOs was necessary, and that it would be easier to reset them under the "Highland" CLO brand instead of the Acis CLO brand.

18. In addition, HarbourVest also alleges that the Debtor had no intention of allowing Mr. Terry to collect on his Arbitration Award, and orchestrated a scheme to "denude"

Acis of assets by fraudulently transferring virtually all of its assets and attempting to transfer its profitable portfolio management contracts to non-Acis, Debtor-related entities.

19. Unaware of the fraudulent transfers or the true purposes of the Structural Changes, and in reliance on representations made by the Debtor, HarbourVest closed on its Investment in HCLOF on November 15, 2017.

20. After discovering the transfers that occurred between Highland and Acis between October and December 2017 following the Arbitration Award (the “Transfers”), on January 24, 2018, Terry moved for a temporary restraining order (the “TRO”) from the Texas state court on the grounds that the Transfers were pursued for the purpose of rendering Acis LP judgment-proof. The state court granted the TRO, enjoining the Debtor from transferring any CLO management contracts or other assets away from Acis LP.

21. On January 30, 2018, Mr. Terry filed involuntary bankruptcy petitions against Acis LP and its general partner, Acis Capital Management GP, LLC. *See In re Acis Capital Management, L.P.*, Case No. 18-30264-sgj11 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2018) and *In re Acis Capital Management GP, LLC*, Case No. 18-30265-sgj11 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2018) (collectively, the “Acis Bankruptcy Case”). The Bankruptcy Court overruled the Debtor’s objection, granted the involuntary petitions, and appointed a chapter 11 trustee (the “Acis Trustee”). A long sequence of events subsequently transpired, all of which relate to HarbourVest’s claims, including:

- On May 31, 2018, the Court issued a *sua sponte* TRO preventing any actions in furtherance of the optional redemptions or other liquidation of the Acis CLOs.
- On June 14, 2018, HCLOF withdrew optional redemption notices.
- The TRO expired on June 15, 2018, and HCLOF noticed the Acis Trustee that it was requesting an optional redemption.

- HCLOF's request was withdrawn on July 6, 2018, and on June 21, 2018, the Acis Trustee sought an injunction preventing Highland/HCLOF from seeking further redemptions (the "Preliminary Injunction").
- The Court granted the Preliminary Injunction on July 10, 2018, pending the Acis Trustee's attempts to confirm a plan or resolve the Acis Bankruptcy.
- On August 30, 2018, the Court denied confirmation of the First Amended Joint Plan for Acis, and held that the Preliminary Injunction must stay in place on the ground that the "evidence thus far has been compelling that numerous transfers after the Josh Terry judgment denuded Acis of value."
- After the Debtor made various statements implicating HarbourVest in the Transfers, the Acis Trustee investigated HarbourVest's involvement in such Transfers, including extensive discovery and taking a 30(b)(6) deposition of HarbourVest's managing director, Michael Pugatch, on November 17, 2018.
- On March 20, 2019, HCLOF sent a letter to Acis LP stating that it was not interested in pursuing, or able to pursue, a CLO reset transaction.

**D. The Parties' Pleadings and Positions Concerning HarbourVest's
Proofs of Claim**

22. On April 8, 2020, HarbourVest filed proofs of claim against Highland that were subsequently denoted by the Debtor's claims agents as claim numbers 143, 147, 149, 150, 153, and 154, respectively (collectively, the "Proofs of Claim"). Morris Dec. Exhibits 2-7.

23. The Proofs of Claim assert, among other things, that HarbourVest suffered significant harm due to conduct undertaken by the Debtor and the Debtor's employees, including "financial harm resulting from (i) court orders in the Acis Bankruptcy that prevented certain CLOs in which HCLOF was invested from being refinanced or reset and court orders that otherwise relegated the activity of HCLOF [*i.e.*, the Preliminary Injunction]; and (ii) significant fees and expenses related to the Acis Bankruptcy that were charged to HCLOF." *See, e.g.*, Morris Dec. Exhibit 2 ¶3.

24. HarbourVest also asserted "any and all of its right to payment, remedies, and other claims (including contingent or unliquidated claims) against the Debtor in connection with and relating to the forgoing harm, including for any amounts due or owed under the various

agreements with the Debtor in connection with relating to” the Operative Documents “and any and all legal and equitable claims or causes of action relating to the forgoing harm.” *See, e.g.,* Morris Dec. Exhibit 2 ¶4.

25. Highland subsequently objected to HarbourVest’s Proofs of Claim on the grounds that they were no-liability claims. [Docket No. 906] (the “Claim Objection”).

26. On September 11, 2020, HarbourVest filed its Response. The Response articulated specified claims under U.S. federal and state and Guernsey law, including claims for fraud, fraudulent concealment, fraudulent inducement, fraudulent misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation (collectively, the “Fraud Claims”), U.S. State and Federal Securities Law Claims (the “Securities Claims”), violations of the Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”), breach of fiduciary duty and misuse of fund assets, and an unfair prejudice claim under Guernsey law (collectively, with the Proofs of Claim, the “HarbourVest Claims”).

27. On October 18, 2020, HarbourVest filed its *Motion of HarbourVest Pursuant to Rule 3018 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure for Temporary Allowance of Claims for Purposes of Voting to Accept or Reject the Plan* [Docket No. 1207] (the “3018 Motion”). In its 3018 Motion, HarbourVest sought for its Claims to be temporarily allowed for voting purposes in the amount of more than \$300 million (based largely on a theory of treble damages).

E. Settlement Discussions

28. In October, the parties discussed the possibility of resolving the Rule 3018 Motion.

29. In November, the parties broadened the discussions in an attempt to reach a global resolution of the HarbourVest Claims. In the pursuit thereof, the parties and their

counsel participated in several conference calls where they engaged in a spirited exchange of perspectives concerning the facts and the law.

30. During follow up meetings, the parties' interests became more defined. Specifically, HarbourVest sought to maximize its recovery while fully extracting itself from the Investment, while the Debtor sought to minimize the HarbourVest Claims consistent with its perceptions of the facts and law.

31. After the parties' interests became more defined, the principals engaged in a series of direct, arm's-length, telephonic negotiations that ultimately lead to the settlement, whose terms are summarized below.

F. Summary of Settlement Terms

32. The Settlement Agreement contains the following material terms, among others:

- HarbourVest shall transfer its entire interest in HCLOF to an entity to be designated by the Debtor;⁵
- HarbourVest shall receive an allowed, general unsecured, non-priority claim in the amount of \$45 million and shall vote its Class 8 claim in that amount to support the Plan;
- HarbourVest shall receive a subordinated, allowed, general unsecured, non-priority claim in the amount of \$35 million and shall vote its Class 9 claim in that amount to support the Plan;
- HarbourVest will support confirmation of the Debtor's Plan, including, but not limited to, voting its claims in support of the Plan;
- The HarbourVest Claims shall be allowed in the aggregate amount of \$45 million for voting purposes;
- HarbourVest will support the Debtor's pursuit of its pending Plan of Reorganization; and
- The parties shall exchange mutual releases.

⁵ The NAV for HarbourVest's 49.98% interest in HCLOF was estimated to be approximately \$22 million as of December 1, 2020.

See generally Morris Dec. Exhibit 1.

BASIS FOR RELIEF REQUESTED

33. Bankruptcy Rule 9019 governs the procedural prerequisites to approval of a settlement, providing that:

On motion by the trustee and after notice and a hearing, the court may approve a compromise or settlement. Notice shall be given to creditors, the United States trustee, the debtor, and indenture trustees as provided in Rule 2002 and to any other entity as the court may direct.

FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019(a).

34. Settlements in bankruptcy are favored as a means of minimizing litigation, expediting the administration of the bankruptcy estate, and providing for the efficient resolution of bankruptcy cases. See *Myers v. Martin (In re Martin)*, 91 F.3d 389, 393 (3d Cir. 1996); *Rivercity v. Herpel (In re Jackson Brewing Co.)*, 624 F.2d 599, 602 (5th Cir. 1980). Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a), a bankruptcy court may approve a compromise or settlement as long as the proposed settlement is fair, reasonable, and in the best interest of the estate. See *In re Age Ref. Inc.*, 801 F.3d 530, 540 (5th Cir. 2015). Ultimately, “approval of a compromise is within the sound discretion of the bankruptcy court.” See *United States v. AWECO, Inc. (In re AWECO, Inc.)*, 725 F.2d 293, 297 (5th Cir. 1984); *Jackson Brewing*, 624 F.2d at 602–03.

35. In making this determination, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit applies a three-part test, “with a focus on comparing ‘the terms of the compromise with the rewards of litigation.’” *Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors v. Cajun Elec. Power Coop. (In re Cajun Elec. Power Coop.)*, 119 F.3d 349, 356 (5th Cir. 1997) (citing *Jackson Brewing*, 624 F.2d at 602). The Fifth Circuit has instructed courts to consider the following factors: “(1) The probability of success in the litigation, with due consideration for the uncertainty of law and fact, (2) The complexity and likely duration of the litigation and any

attendant expense, inconvenience and delay, and (3) All other factors bearing on the wisdom of the compromise.” *Id.* Under the rubric of the third factor referenced above, the Fifth Circuit has specified two additional factors that bear on the decision to approve a proposed settlement. First, the court should consider “the paramount interest of creditors with proper deference to their reasonable views.” *Id.*; *Conn. Gen. Life Ins. Co. v. United Cos. Fin. Corp. (In re Foster Mortgage Corp.)*, 68 F.3d 914, 917 (5th Cir. 1995). Second, the court should consider the “extent to which the settlement is truly the product of arms-length bargaining, and not of fraud or collusion.” *Age Ref. Inc.*, 801 F.3d at 540; *Foster Mortgage Corp.*, 68 F.3d at 918 (citations omitted).

36. There is ample basis to approve the proposed Settlement Agreement based on the Rule 9019 factors set forth by the Fifth Circuit.

37. First, although the Debtor believes that it has valid defenses to the HarbourVest Claims, there is no guarantee that the Debtor would succeed in its litigation with HarbourVest. Indeed, to establish its defenses, the Debtor would be required to rely, at least in part, on the credibility of witnesses whose veracity has already been called into question by this Court. Moreover, it will be difficult to dispute that the Transfers precipitated the Acis Bankruptcy, and, ultimately, the imposition of the Bankruptcy Court’s TRO that restricted HCLOF’s ability to reset or redeem the CLOs and that is at the core of the HarbourVest Claims.

38. The second factor—the complexity, duration, and costs of litigation—also weighs heavily in favor of approving the Settlement Agreement. As this Court is aware, the events forming the basis of the HarbourVest Claims—including the Terry Litigation and Acis Bankruptcy—proceeded *for years* in this Court and in multiple other forums, and has already cost the Debtor’s estate millions of dollars in legal fees. If the Settlement Agreement is not approved, then the parties will expend significant resources litigating a host of fact-intensive

issues including, among other things, the substance and materiality of the Debtor's alleged fraudulent statements and omissions and whether HarbourVest reasonably relied on those statements and omissions.

39. Third, approval of the Settlement Agreement is justified by the paramount interest of creditors. Specifically, the settlement will enable the Debtor to: (a) avoid incurring substantial litigation costs; (b) avoid the litigation risk associated with HarbourVest's \$300 million claim; and (c) through the plan support provisions, increase the likelihood that the Debtor's pending plan of reorganization will be confirmed.

40. Finally, the Settlement Agreement was unquestionably negotiated at arm's-length. The terms of the settlement are the result of numerous, ongoing discussions and negotiations between the parties and their counsel and represent neither party's "best case scenario." Indeed, the Settlement Agreement should be approved as a rational exercise of the Debtor's business judgment made after due deliberation of the facts and circumstances concerning HarbourVest's Claims.

NO PRIOR REQUEST

41. No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made to this, or any other, Court.

NOTICE

42. Notice of this Motion shall be given to the following parties or, in lieu thereof, to their counsel, if known: (a) counsel for HarbourVest; (b) the Office of the United States Trustee; (c) the Office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas; (d) the Debtor's principal secured parties; (e) counsel to the Committee; and (f) parties requesting notice pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002. The Debtor submits that, in light of the nature of the relief requested, no other or further notice need be given.

WHEREFORE, the Debtor respectfully requests entry of an order, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, (a) granting the relief requested herein, and (b) granting such other relief as is just and proper.

Dated: December 23, 2020.

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UBS Settlement [Doc. 2200-1]

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Exhibit 1
Settlement Agreement

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”) is entered into as of March 30, 2021, by and among (i) Highland Capital Management, L.P. (“HCMLP” or the “Debtor”), (ii) Highland Credit Opportunities CDO, L.P. (n/k/a Highland Multi Strategy Credit Fund, L.P.) (“Multi-Strat,” and together with its general partner and its direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries, the “MSCF Parties”), (iii) Strand Advisors, Inc. (“Strand”), and (iv) UBS Securities LLC and UBS AG London Branch (collectively, “UBS”).

Each of HCMLP, the MSCF Parties, Strand, and UBS are sometimes referred to herein collectively as the “Parties” and individually as a “Party.”

RECITALS

WHEREAS, in 2007, UBS entered into certain contracts with HCMLP and two funds managed by HCMLP—Highland CDO Opportunity Master Fund, L.P. (“CDO Fund”) and Highland Special Opportunities Holding Company (“SOHC,” and together with CDO Fund, the “Funds”) related to a securitization transaction (the “Knox Agreement”);

WHEREAS, in 2008, the parties to the Knox Agreement restructured the Knox Agreement;

WHEREAS, UBS terminated the Knox Agreement and, on February 24, 2009, UBS filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York (the “State Court”) against HCMLP and the Funds seeking to recover damages related to the Knox Agreement, in an action captioned *UBS Securities LLC, et al. v. Highland Capital Management, L.P., et al.*, Index No. 650097/2009 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) (the “2009 Action”);

WHEREAS, UBS’s lone claim against HCMLP in the 2009 Action for indemnification was dismissed in early 2010, and thereafter UBS amended its complaint in the 2009 Action to add five new defendants, Highland Financial Partners, L.P. (“HFP”), Highland Credit Strategies Master Funds, L.P. (“Credit-Strat”), Highland Crusader Offshore Partners, L.P. (“Crusader”), Multi-Strat, and Strand, and to add new claims for fraudulent inducement, fraudulent conveyance, tortious interference with contract, alter ego, and general partner liability;

WHEREAS, UBS filed a new, separate action against HCMLP on June 28, 2010, for, *inter alia*, fraudulent conveyance and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, captioned *UBS Securities LLC, et al. v. Highland Capital Management, L.P.*, Index No. 650752/2010 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) (the “2010 Action”);

WHEREAS, in November 2010, the State Court consolidated the 2009 Action and the 2010 Action (hereafter referred to as the “State Court Action”), and on May 11, 2011, UBS filed a Second Amended Complaint in the 2009 Action;

WHEREAS, in 2015, UBS entered into settlement agreements with Crusader and Credit-Strat, and thereafter UBS filed notices with the State Court in the State Court Action dismissing its claims against Crusader and Credit-Strat;

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WHEREAS, the State Court bifurcated claims asserted in the State Court Action for purposes of trial, with the Phase I bench trial deciding UBS's breach of contract claims against the Funds and HCMLP's counterclaims against UBS;

WHEREAS, on August 7, 2017, the Funds, along with Highland CDO Opportunity Fund, Ltd., Highland CDO Holding Company, Highland Financial Corp., and HFP, purportedly sold assets with a purported collective fair market value of \$105,647,679 (the "Transferred Assets") and purported face value of over \$300,000,000 to Sentinel Reinsurance, Ltd. ("Sentinel") pursuant to a purported asset purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement");

WHEREAS, Sentinel treated the Transferred Assets as payment for a \$25,000,000 premium on a document entitled "Legal Liability Insurance Policy" (the "Insurance Policy");

WHEREAS, the Insurance Policy purports to provide coverage to the Funds for up to \$100,000,000 for any legal liability resulting from the State Court Action (the "Insurance Proceeds");

WHEREAS, one of the Transferred Assets CDO Fund transferred to Sentinel was CDO Fund's limited partnership interests in Multi-Strat (the "CDOF Interests");

WHEREAS, Sentinel had also received from HCMLP limited partnership interests in Multi-Strat for certain cash consideration (together with the CDOF Interests, the "MSCF Interests");

WHEREAS, the existence of the Purchase Agreement and Insurance Policy were unknown to Strand's independent directors and the Debtor's bankruptcy advisors prior to late January 2021;

WHEREAS, in early February 2021, the Debtor disclosed the existence of the Purchase Agreement and Insurance Policy to UBS;

WHEREAS, prior to such disclosure, the Purchase Agreement and Insurance Policy were unknown to UBS;

WHEREAS, on November 14, 2019, following the Phase I trial, the State Court issued its decision determining that the Funds breached the Knox Agreement on December 5, 2008 and dismissing HCMLP's counterclaims;

WHEREAS, Sentinel purportedly redeemed the MSCF Interests in November 2019 and the redeemed MSCF Interests are currently valued at approximately \$32,823,423.50 (the "Sentinel Redemption");

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2020, the State Court entered a Phase I trial judgment against the Funds in the amount of \$1,039,957,799.44 as of January 22, 2020 (the "Phase I Judgment");

WHEREAS, Phase II of the trial of the State Court Action, includes, *inter alia*, UBS's claim for breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing against HCMLP, UBS's

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fraudulent transfer claims against HCMLP, HFP, and Multi-Strat, and UBS's general partner claim against Strand;

WHEREAS, on October 16, 2019, HCMLP filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Case"). The Bankruptcy Case was transferred to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas (the "Bankruptcy Court") on December 4, 2019;

WHEREAS, Phase II of the trial of the State Court Action was automatically stayed as to HCMLP by HCMLP's bankruptcy filing;

WHEREAS, on May 11, 2020, UBS, Multi-Strat, Highland Credit Opportunities CDO, Ltd., and Highland Credit Opportunities CDO Asset Holdings, L.P. (collectively, the "May Settlement Parties"), entered into a Settlement Agreement (the "May Settlement") pursuant to which the May Settlement Parties agreed to the allocation of the proceeds of certain sales of assets held by Multi-Strat, including escrowing a portion of such funds, and restrictions on Multi-Strat's actions;

WHEREAS, on June 26, 2020, UBS timely filed two substantively identical claims in the Bankruptcy Case: (i) Claim No. 190 filed by UBS Securities LLC; and (ii) Claim No. 191 filed by UBS AG London Branch (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "UBS Claim"). The UBS Claim asserts a general unsecured claim against HCMLP for \$1,039,957,799.40;

WHEREAS, on August 3, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court entered an *Order Directing Mediation* [Docket No. 912] pursuant to which HCMLP, UBS, and several other parties were directed to mediate their Bankruptcy Case disputes before two experienced third-party mediators, Retired Judge Allan Gropper and Sylvia Mayer (together, the "Mediators"). HCMLP and UBS formally met with the Mediators together and separately on numerous occasions, including on August 27, September 2, 3, and 4, and December 17, 2020, and had numerous other informal discussions outside of the presence of the Mediators, in an attempt to resolve the UBS Claim;

WHEREAS, on August 7, 2020, HCMLP filed an objection to the UBS Claim [Docket No. 928]. Also on August 7, 2020, the Redeemer Committee of the Highland Crusader Fund, and Crusader, Highland Crusader Fund, L.P., Highland Crusader Fund, Ltd., and Highland Crusader Fund II, Ltd. (collectively, the "Redeemer Committee"), objected to the UBS Claim [Docket No. 933]. On September 25, 2020, UBS filed its response to these objections [Docket No. 1105];

WHEREAS, on October 16, 2020, HCMLP and the Redeemer Committee each moved for partial summary judgment on the UBS Claim [Docket Nos. 1180 and 1183, respectively], and on November 6, 2020, UBS opposed these motions [Docket No. 1337];

WHEREAS, by Order dated December 9, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court granted, as set forth therein, the motions for partial summary judgment filed by HCMLP and the Redeemer Committee and denied UBS's request for leave to file an amended proof of claim [Docket No. 1526];

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WHEREAS, on November 6, 2020, UBS filed *UBS's Motion for Temporary Allowance of Claims for Voting Purposes Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 3018* [Docket No. 1338] (the "3018 Motion"), and on November 16, 2020, HCMLP and the Redeemer Committee each opposed the 3018 Motion [Docket Nos. 1404 and 1409, respectively];

WHEREAS, by Order dated December 8, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court granted the 3018 Motion and allowed the UBS Claim, on a temporary basis and for voting purposes only, in the amount of \$94,761,076 [Docket No. 1518];

WHEREAS, on January 22, 2021, the Debtor filed the *Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization for Highland Capital Management, L.P. (As Modified)* [Docket No. 1808] (as amended, and as may be further amended, supplemented, or otherwise modified, the "Plan");

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2021, the Debtor caused CDO Fund to make a claim on the Insurance Policy to collect the Insurance Proceeds pursuant to the Phase I Judgment;

WHEREAS, on March 29, 2021, UBS filed an adversary proceeding seeking injunctive relief and a motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction to, among other things, enjoin the Debtor from allowing Multi-Strat to distribute the Sentinel Redemption to Sentinel or any transferee of Sentinel (the "Multi-Strat Proceeding"), which relief the Debtor, in its capacity as Multi-Strat's investment manager and general partner, does not oppose;

WHEREAS, the Parties wish to enter into this Agreement to settle all claims and disputes between and among them, to the extent and on the terms and conditions set forth herein, and to exchange the mutual releases set forth herein, without any admission of fault, liability, or wrongdoing on the part of any Party; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement will be presented to the Bankruptcy Court for approval pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 ("Rule 9019") and section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above recitals, the covenants, conditions, and promises made herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. Settlement of Claims. In full and complete satisfaction of the UBS Released Claims (as defined below):

(a) The UBS Claim will be allowed as (i) a single, general unsecured claim in the amount of \$65,000,000 against HCMLP, which shall be treated as a Class 8 General Unsecured Claim under the Plan;¹ and (ii) a single, subordinated unsecured claim in the amount of \$60,000,000 against HCMLP, which shall be treated as a Class 9 Subordinated General Unsecured Claim under the Plan.

¹ Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings attributed to them in the Plan.

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(b) Multi-Strat will pay UBS the sum of \$18,500,000 (the “Multi-Strat Payment”) as follows: (i) within two (2) business days after the Order Date, the May Settlement Parties will submit a Joint Release Instruction (as defined in the May Settlement) for the release of the amounts held in the Escrow Account (as defined in the May Settlement) to be paid to UBS in partial satisfaction of the Multi-Strat Payment on the date that is ten (10) business days following the Order Date; and (ii) Multi-Strat will pay UBS the remainder of the Multi-Strat Payment in immediately available funds on the date that is ten (10) business days following the Order Date, provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, the amounts held in the Escrow Account will not be paid to UBS until and unless the remainder of the Multi-Strat Payment is made.

(c) Subject to applicable law, HCMLP will use reasonable efforts to (i) cause CDO Fund to pay the Insurance Proceeds in full to UBS as soon as practicable, but no later than within 5 business days of CDO Fund actually receiving the Insurance Proceeds from or on behalf of Sentinel; (ii) if Sentinel refuses to pay the Insurance Proceeds, take legal action reasonably designed to recover the Insurance Proceeds or the MSCF Interests or to return the Transferred Assets to the Funds to satisfy the Phase I Judgment and in addition shall provide reasonable assistance to UBS in connection with any legal action UBS takes to recover the Insurance Proceeds or to return the Transferred Assets to the Funds to satisfy the Phase I Judgment or obtain rights to the MSCF interests, including but not limited to the redemption payments in connection with the MSCF Interests; (iii) cooperate with UBS and participate (as applicable) in the investigation or prosecution of claims or requests for injunctive relief against the Funds, Multi-Strat, Sentinel, James Dondero, Isaac Leventon, Scott Ellington, Andrew Dean, Christopher Walter, Jean Paul Sevilla, Matthew DiOrio, Katie Irving, and/or any other current or former employee or director of the Funds or Sentinel and/or any other former employee or former director of any of the HCMLP Parties that is believed to be involved with the Purchase Agreement, Insurance Policy, Transferred Assets, the transfer of the MSCF Interests, or any potentially fraudulent transfer of assets from the Funds to Sentinel, excluding the individuals listed on the schedule provided to UBS on March 25, 2021 (the “HCMLP Excluded Employees”); (iv) as soon as reasonably practicable, provide UBS with all business and trustee contacts at the Funds, HFP, Greenbriar CLO Ltd., Greenbriar CLO Corp., Aberdeen Loan Funding Ltd, Eastland CLO Ltd, Grayson CLO Ltd, Valhalla CLO Ltd, and Governance Re Ltd, if any, that are actually known by the Debtor after reasonable inquiry; (v) as soon as reasonably practicable, provide UBS with a copy of the governing documents, prospectuses, and indenture agreements for the Funds, HFP, Greenbriar CLO Ltd., Greenbriar CLO Corp., Aberdeen Loan Funding Ltd, Eastland CLO Ltd, Grayson CLO Ltd, Valhalla CLO Ltd, and Governance Re Ltd, as applicable, that are in the Debtor’s actual possession, custody, or control, (vi) as soon as reasonably practicable, provide, to the extent possible, any CUSIP numbers of the securities of the Funds, HFP, Greenbriar CLO Ltd., Greenbriar CLO Corp., Aberdeen Loan Funding Ltd, Eastland CLO Ltd, Grayson CLO Ltd, Valhalla CLO Ltd, and Governance Re Ltd., as applicable, including information regarding the location and amount of any cash related to those entities’ holdings, in each case only to the extent actually known by the Debtor after reasonable inquiry; (vii) cooperate with UBS to assign or convey any such assets described in Section 1(c)(vi) or any other assets owned or controlled by the Funds and/or HFP, including for avoidance of doubt any additional assets currently unknown to the Debtor that the Debtor discovers in the future after the Agreement Effective Date; (viii) respond as promptly as reasonably possible to requests by UBS for access to relevant documents and approve as promptly as reasonably possible requests for access to relevant documents from third parties as needed with respect to the Transferred Assets, the Purchase Agreement, the Insurance Policy, the

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MSCF Interests and any other assets currently or formerly held by the Funds or HFP, including without limitation the requests listed in **Appendix A** (provided, however, that the provision of any such documents or access will be subject to the common interest privilege and will not constitute a waiver of any attorney-client or other privilege in favor of HCMLP) that are in the Debtor's actual possession, custody, or control; (ix) preserve all documents in HCMLP's possession, custody, or control regarding or relating to the Purchase Agreement, the Insurance Policy, the MSCF Interests, or any transfer of assets from the Funds to Sentinel, including but not limited to the documents requested in Appendix A, from 2016 to present, and issue a litigation hold to all individuals deemed reasonably necessary regarding the same; and (x) otherwise use reasonable efforts to assist UBS to collect its Phase I Judgment against the Funds and HFP and assets the Funds and/or HFP may own, or have a claim to under applicable law ahead of all other creditors of the Funds and HFP; provided, however, that, from and after the date hereof, HCMLP shall not be required to incur any out-of-pocket fees or expenses, including, but not limited to, those fees and expenses for outside consultants and professionals (the "Reimbursable Expenses"), in connection with any provision of this Section 1(c) in excess of \$3,000,000 (the "Expense Cap"), and provided further that, for every dollar UBS recovers from the Funds (other than the assets related to Greenbriar CLO Ltd. or Greenbriar CLO Corp.), Sentinel, Multi-Strat (other than the amounts set forth in Section 1(b) hereof), or any other person or entity described in Section 1(c)(iii) in connection with any claims UBS has that arise out of or relate to the Phase I Judgment, the Purchase Agreement, the Insurance Policy, the Transferred Assets, the MSCF Interests, or the Insurance Proceeds (the "UBS Recovery"), UBS will reimburse HCMLP ten percent of the UBS Recovery for the Reimbursable Expenses incurred by HCMLP, subject to: (1) the occurrence of the Agreement Effective Date and (2) UBS's receipt and review of invoices and time records (which may be redacted as reasonably necessary) for outside consultants and professionals in connection with such efforts described in this Section 1(c), up to but not exceeding the Expense Cap after any disputes regarding the Reimbursable Expenses have been resolved pursuant to procedures to be agreed upon, or absent an agreement, in a manner directed by the Bankruptcy Court; and provided further that in any proceeding over the reasonableness of the Reimbursable Expenses, the losing party shall be obligated to pay the reasonable fees and expenses of the prevailing party; and provided further that any litigation in which HCMLP is a co-plaintiff with UBS or a plaintiff pursuing claims on behalf of or for UBS's benefit pursuant to this Section 1(c) shall be conducted in consultation with UBS, including but not limited to the selection of necessary outside consultants and professionals to assist in such litigation; and provided further that UBS shall have the right to approve HCMLP's selection of outside consultants and professionals to assist in any litigation in which HCMLP is a co-plaintiff with UBS or a plaintiff pursuing claims on behalf of or for UBS's benefit pursuant to this Section 1(c).

(d) Redeemer Appeal.

(i) On the Agreement Effective Date, provided that neither the Redeemer Committee nor any entities acting on its behalf or with any assistance from or coordination with the Redeemer Committee have objected to this Agreement or the 9019 Motion (as defined below), UBS shall withdraw with prejudice its appeal of the *Order Approving Debtor's Settlement with (A) the Redeemer Committee of the Highland Crusader Fund (Claim No. 72) and (B) the Highland Crusader Funds (Claim No. 81), and Authorizing Actions Consistent Therewith* [Docket No. 1273] (the "Redeemer Appeal"); and

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(ii) The Parties have stipulated to extend the deadline for the filing of any briefs in the Redeemer Appeal to June 30, 2021 and will agree to such further extensions as necessary to facilitate this Settlement Agreement.

(e) As of the Agreement Effective Date, the restrictions and obligations set forth in the May Settlement, other than those in Section 7 thereof, shall be extinguished in their entirety and be of no further force or effect.

(f) On the Agreement Effective Date, the Debtor shall instruct the claims agent in the Bankruptcy Case to adjust the claims register in accordance with this Agreement.

(g) On the Agreement Effective Date, any claim the Debtor may have against Sentinel or any other party, and any recovery related thereto, with respect to the MSCF Interests shall be automatically transferred to UBS, without any further action required by the Debtor. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtor shall retain any and all other claims it may have against Sentinel or any other party, and the recovery related thereto, unrelated to the MSCF Interests.

2. Definitions.

(a) “Agreement Effective Date” shall mean the date the full amount of the Multi-Strat Payment defined in Section 1(b) above, including without limitation the amounts held in the Escrow Account (as defined in the May Settlement), is actually paid to UBS.

(b) “HCMLP Parties” shall mean (a) HCMLP, in its individual capacity; (b) HCMLP, as manager of Multi-Strat; and (c) Strand.

(c) “Order Date” shall mean the date of an order entered by the Bankruptcy Court approving this Agreement pursuant to a motion filed under Rule 9019 and section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code.

(d) “UBS Parties” shall mean UBS Securities LLC and UBS AG London Branch.

3. Releases.

(a) **UBS Releases.** Upon the occurrence of the Agreement Effective Date, and to the maximum extent permitted by law, each of the UBS Parties hereby forever, finally, fully, unconditionally, irrevocably, and completely releases, relieves, acquits, remises, exonerates, forever discharges, and covenants never to sue (A) the HCMLP Parties and each of their current and former advisors, attorneys, trustees, directors, officers, managers, members, partners, employees, beneficiaries, shareholders, agents, participants, subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, successors, designees, and assigns (each in their capacities as such), except as expressly set forth below, and (B) the MSCF Parties and each of their current and former advisors, attorneys, trustees, directors, officers, managers, members, partners, employees, beneficiaries, shareholders, agents, participants, subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, successors, designees, and assigns (each in their capacities as such), except as expressly set forth below, for and from any and all claims, debts, liabilities, demands, obligations, promises, acts, agreements, liens, losses, costs and expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys’ fees and related costs), damages, injuries, suits, actions, and causes of action of whatever kind or nature, whether known

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or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, contingent or fixed, at law or in equity, or statutory or otherwise, including, without limitation, any claims, defenses, and affirmative defenses, whether known or unknown, including, without limitation, those that have been or could have been alleged or asserted in the State Court Action or the Bankruptcy Case (collectively, the “UBS Released Claims”), provided, however, that notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, such releases shall not apply to (1) the obligations of the HCMLP Parties and MSCF Parties under this Agreement, including without limitation the allowance of or distributions on account of the UBS Claim or the settlement terms described in Sections 1(a)-(g) above; (2) the Funds or HFP, including for any liability with respect to the prosecution, enforcement, collection, or defense of the Phase I Judgment, Purchase Agreement, and/or Insurance Policy, or such prosecution, enforcement, collection, or defense of the Phase I Judgment, Purchase Agreement, and/or Insurance Policy by UBS; (3) James Dondero or Mark Okada, or any entities, including without limitation Hunter Mountain Investment Trust, Dugaboy Investment Trust, and NexBank, SSB, owned or controlled by either of them, other than the HCMLP Parties and MSCF Parties (but for the avoidance of doubt, such releases of the HCMLP Parties and MSCF Parties shall be solely with respect to such entities and shall not extend in any way to James Dondero or Mark Okada in their individual capacity or in any other capacity, including but not limited to as an investor, officer, trustee, or director in the HCMLP Parties or MSCF Parties); (4) Sentinel or its subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, successors, designees, assigns, employees, or directors, including James Dondero, Isaac Leventon, Scott Ellington, Andrew Dean, Christopher Walter, Jean Paul Sevilla, Matthew DiOrio, Katie Irving, and/or any other current or former employee or director of the Funds or Sentinel and/or any other former employee or former director of any of the HCMLP Parties that is believed to be involved with the Purchase Agreement, Insurance Policy, MSCF Interests, or Transferred Assets, including for any liability with respect to the prosecution, enforcement, collection, or defense of the Phase I Judgment, Purchase Agreement, the MSCF Interests, any potentially fraudulent transfer of assets from the Funds to Sentinel and/or Insurance Policy, excluding the HCMLP Excluded Employees; (5) the economic rights or interests of UBS in its capacity as an investor, directly or indirectly (including in its capacity as an investment manager and/or investment advisor), in any HCMLP-affiliated entity, including without limitation in the Redeemer Committee and Credit Strat, and/or in such entities’ past, present or future subsidiaries and feeders funds (the “UBS Unrelated Investments”); and (6) any actions taken by UBS against any person or entity, including any HCMLP Party or MSCF Party, to enjoin a distribution on the Sentinel Redemption or the transfer of any assets currently held by or within the control of CDO Fund to Sentinel or a subsequent transferee or to seek to compel any action that only such person or entity has standing to pursue or authorize in order to permit UBS to recover the Insurance Proceeds, Transferred Assets, the Phase I Judgment or any recovery against HFP; provided, however, that, from and after the date hereof, any out-of-pocket fees or expenses incurred by HCMLP in connection with this Section 3(a)(6) will be considered Reimbursable Expenses and shall be subject to, and applied against, the Expense Cap as if they were incurred by HCMLP pursuant to Section 1(c) subject to the occurrence of the Agreement Effective Date and after any disputes regarding such Reimbursable Expenses have been resolved in the manner described in Section 1(c).

(b) **HCMLP Release.** Upon the occurrence of the Agreement Effective Date, and to the maximum extent permitted by law, each of the HCMLP Parties hereby forever, finally, fully, unconditionally, irrevocably, and completely releases, relieves, acquits, remises, exonerates, forever discharges, and covenants never to sue any of the UBS Parties and each of

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their current and former advisors, attorneys, trustees, directors, officers, managers, members, partners, employees, beneficiaries, shareholders, agents, participants, subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, successors, designees, and assigns (each in their capacities as such), for and from any and all claims, debts, liabilities, demands, obligations, promises, acts, agreements, liens, losses, costs and expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and related costs), damages, injuries, suits, actions, and causes of action of whatever kind or nature, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, contingent or fixed, at law or in equity, or statutory or otherwise, including, without limitation, any claims, defenses, and affirmative defenses, whether known or unknown, including, without limitation, those that have been or could have been alleged or asserted in the State Court Action or the Bankruptcy Case (collectively, the "HCMLP Released Claims"), provided, however, that notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, such releases shall not apply to the obligations of the UBS Parties under this Agreement or Section 7 of the May Settlement; and (b) the obligations of the UBS Parties in connection with the UBS Unrelated Investments.

(c) **Multi-Strat Release.** Upon the occurrence of the Agreement Effective Date, and to the maximum extent permitted by law, each of the MSCF Parties hereby forever, finally, fully, unconditionally, irrevocably, and completely releases, relieves, acquits, remises, exonerates, forever discharges, and covenants never to sue any of the UBS Parties and each of their current and former advisors, attorneys, trustees, directors, officers, managers, members, partners, employees, beneficiaries, shareholders, agents, participants, subsidiaries, parents, affiliates, successors, designees, and assigns (each in their capacities as such), for and from any and all claims, debts, liabilities, demands, obligations, promises, acts, agreements, liens, losses, costs and expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and related costs), damages, injuries, suits, actions, and causes of action of whatever kind or nature, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, matured or unmatured, liquidated or unliquidated, contingent or fixed, at law or in equity, or statutory or otherwise, including, without limitation, any claims, defenses, and affirmative defenses, whether known or unknown, including, without limitation, those that have been or could have been alleged or asserted in the State Court Action or the Bankruptcy Case (collectively, the "Multi-Strat Released Claims"), provided, however, that notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, such releases shall not apply to the obligations of the UBS Parties under this Agreement or Section 7 of the May Settlement.

4. **No Third Party Beneficiaries.** Except for the parties released by this Agreement, no other person or entity shall be deemed a third-party beneficiary of this Agreement.

5. **UBS Covenant Not to Sue.** Subject to the occurrence of the Agreement Effective date, if UBS ever controls any HCMLP-affiliated defendant in the State Court Action by virtue of the prosecution, enforcement, or collection of the Phase I Judgment (collectively, the "Controlled State Court Defendants"), UBS covenants on behalf of itself and the Controlled State Court Defendants, if any, that neither UBS nor the Controlled State Court Defendants will assert or pursue any claims that any Controlled State Court Defendant has or may have against any of the HCMLP Parties; provided, however, that nothing shall prohibit UBS or a Controlled State Court Defendant from taking any of the actions set forth in Section 3(a)(1)-(6); provided further, however, if and to the extent UBS receives any distribution from any Controlled State Court Defendant that is derived from a claim by a Controlled State Court Defendant against the Debtor, subject to the exceptions set forth in Section 3(a), which distribution is directly

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attributable to any property the Controlled State Court Defendant receives from the Debtor and separate and distinct from property owned or controlled by CDO Fund, SOHC, or Multi-Strat, then such recovery shall be credited against all amounts due from the Debtor's estate on account of the UBS Claim allowed pursuant to Section 1(a) of this Agreement, or if such claim has been paid in full, shall be promptly turned over to the Debtor or its successors or assigns.

6. Agreement Subject to Bankruptcy Court Approval.

(a) The force and effect of this Agreement and the Parties' obligations hereunder are conditioned in all respects on the approval of this Agreement and the releases herein by the Bankruptcy Court. The Parties agree to use reasonable efforts to have this Agreement expeditiously approved by the Bankruptcy Court by cooperating in the preparation and prosecution of a mutually agreeable motion and proposed order (the "9019 Motion") to be filed by the Debtor no later than five business days after execution of this Agreement by all Parties unless an extension is agreed to by both parties.

7. Representations and Warranties.

(a) Each UBS Party represents and warrants that (i) it has full authority to enter into this Agreement and to release the UBS Released Claims and has not sold, transferred, or assigned any UBS Released Claim to any other person or entity, and (ii) no person or entity other than such UBS Party has been, is, or will be authorized to bring, pursue, or enforce any UBS Released Claim on behalf of, for the benefit of, or in the name of (whether directly or derivatively) such UBS Party.

(b) Each HCMLP Party represents and warrants that (i) it has full authority to enter into this Agreement and to release the HCMLP Released Claims and has not sold, transferred, or assigned any HCMLP Released Claim to any other person or entity, and (ii) no person or entity other than such HCMLP Party has been, is, or will be authorized to bring, pursue, or enforce any HCMLP Released Claim on behalf of, for the benefit of, or in the name of (whether directly or derivatively) such HCMLP Party.

(c) Each MSCF Party represents and warrants that (i) it has full authority to enter into this Agreement and to release the Multi-Strat Released Claims and has not sold, transferred, or assigned any Multi-Strat Released Claim to any other person or entity, and (ii) no person or entity other than such MSCF Party has been, is, or will be authorized to bring, pursue, or enforce any Multi-Strat Released Claim on behalf of, for the benefit of, or in the name of (whether directly or derivatively) such MSCF Party.

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8. No Admission of Liability. The Parties acknowledge that there is a bona fide dispute with respect to the UBS Claim. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed, expressly or by implication, as an admission of liability, fault, or wrongdoing by HCMLP, the MSCF Parties, Strand, UBS, or any other person, and the execution of this Agreement does not constitute an admission of liability, fault, or wrongdoing on the part of HCMLP, the MSCF Parties, Strand, UBS, or any other person.

9. Successors-in-Interest. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of each of the Parties and their representatives, successors, and assigns.

10. Notice. Each notice and other communication hereunder shall be in writing and will, unless otherwise subsequently directed in writing, be delivered by email and overnight delivery, as set forth below, and will be deemed to have been given on the date following such mailing.

HCMLP Parties or the MSCF Parties

Highland Capital Management, L.P.
300 Crescent Court, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75201
Attention: General Counsel
Telephone No.: 972-628-4100
E-mail: notices@HighlandCapital.com

with a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP
Attention: Jeffrey Pomerantz, Esq.
10100 Santa Monica Blvd., 13th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Telephone No.: 310-277-6910
E-mail: jpomerantz@pszjlaw.com

UBS

UBS Securities LLC
UBS AG London Branch
Attention: Elizabeth Kozlowski, Executive Director and Counsel
1285 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019
Telephone No.: 212-713-9007
E-mail: elizabeth.kozlowski@ubs.com

UBS Securities LLC
UBS AG London Branch
Attention: John Lantz, Executive Director
1285 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019

EXECUTION VERSION

Telephone No.: 212-713-1371
E-mail: john.lantz@ubs.com

with a copy (which shall not constitute notice) to:

Latham & Watkins LLP
Attention: Andrew Clubok
Sarah Tomkowiak
555 Eleventh Street, NW, Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20004-1304
Telephone No.: 202-637-3323
Email: andrew.clubok@lw.com
sarah.tomkowiak@lw.com

11. Advice of Counsel. Each of the Parties represents that such Party has: (a) been adequately represented by independent legal counsel of its own choice, throughout all of the negotiations that preceded the execution of this Agreement; (b) executed this Agreement upon the advice of such counsel; (c) read this Agreement, and understands and assents to all the terms and conditions contained herein without any reservations; and (d) had the opportunity to have this Agreement and all the terms and conditions contained herein explained by independent counsel, who has answered any and all questions asked of such counsel, or which could have been asked of such counsel, including, but not limited to, with regard to the meaning and effect of any of the provisions of this Agreement.

12. Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire agreement and understanding concerning the subject matter of this Agreement, and supersedes and replaces all prior negotiations and agreements, written or oral and executed or unexecuted, concerning such subject matter. Each of the Parties acknowledges that no other Party, nor any agent of or attorney for any such Party, has made any promise, representation, or warranty, express or implied, written or oral, not otherwise contained in this Agreement to induce any Party to execute this Agreement. The Parties further acknowledge that they are not executing this Agreement in reliance on any promise, representation, or warranty not contained in this Agreement, and that any such reliance would be unreasonable. This Agreement will not be waived or modified except by an agreement in writing signed by each Party or duly authorized representative of each Party.

13. No Party Deemed Drafter. The Parties acknowledge that the terms of this Agreement are contractual and are the result of arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their chosen counsel. Each Party and its counsel cooperated in the drafting and preparation of this Agreement. In any construction to be made of this Agreement, the Agreement will not be construed against any Party.

14. Future Cooperation. The Parties agree to cooperate and execute such further documentation as is reasonably necessary to effectuate the intent of this Agreement.

15. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts with the same force and effect as if executed in one complete document. Each Party's signature hereto will signify acceptance of, and agreement to, the terms and provisions contained in this Agreement.

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Photographic, electronic, and facsimile copies of signed counterparts may be used in lieu of the originals of this Agreement for any purpose.

16. Governing Law; Venue; Attorneys' Fees and Costs. The Parties agree that this Agreement will be governed by and will be construed according to the laws of the State of New York without regard to conflict-of-law principles. Each of the Parties hereby submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court during the pendency of the Bankruptcy Case and thereafter to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, with respect to any disputes arising from or out of this Agreement. In any action to enforce this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees and costs (including experts).

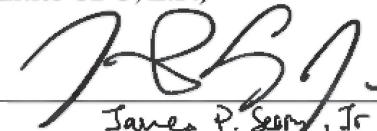
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IT IS HEREBY AGREED.

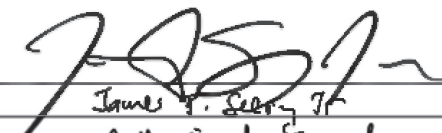
HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.

By: 
Name: James P. Seery Jr.
Its: Authorized Signatory


**HIGHLAND MULTI STRATEGY CREDIT
FUND, L.P. (f/k/a Highland Credit
Opportunities CDO, L.P.)**

By: 
Name: James P. Seery Jr.
Its: Authorized Signatory


**HIGHLAND CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES CDO,
Ltd.**

By: 
Name: James P. Seery Jr.
Its: Authorized Signatory

**HIGHLAND CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES CDO
ASSET HOLDINGS, L.P.**

By: 
Name: James P. Seery Jr.
Its: Authorized Signatory


STRAND ADVISORS, INC.


By: 
Name: James P. Seery Jr.
Its: Authorized Signatory

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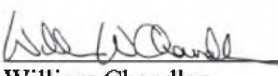
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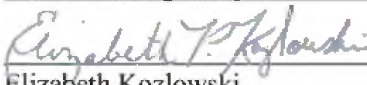
UBS SECURITIES LLC

By: 
Name: John Lantz
Its: Authorized Signatory

By: 
Name: Elizabeth Kozlowski
Its: Authorized Signatory

UBS AG LONDON BRANCH

By: 
Name: William Chandler
Its: Authorized Signatory

By: 
Name: Elizabeth Kozlowski
Its: Authorized Signatory

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APPENDIX A

- The search parameters (custodians, date ranges, search terms) used to locate the documents produced to UBS on February 27, 2021 (and any additional parameters used for the previous requests from UBS);
- Identity of counsel to, and trustees of, CDO Fund or SOHC;
- Current or last effective investment manager agreements for CDO Fund and SOHC, including any management fee schedule, and any documentation regarding the termination of those agreements;
- The tax returns for the CDO Fund and SOHC from 2017-present;
- Communications between any employees of Sentinel (or its affiliates) and any employees of the HCMLP Parties, CDO Fund, SOHC, or any of Dondero, Leventon, or Ellington from 2017-present;
- Documents or communications regarding or relating to the Purchase Agreement, Insurance Policy, or June 30, 2018 Memorandum entitled “Tax Consequences of Sentinel Acquisition of HFP/CDO Opportunity Assets” (the “Tax Memo”), including without limitation (i) amendments to these documents, (ii) transfer of assets pursuant to these documents, (iii) board minutes or resolutions regarding or relating to these documents, (iv) claims made on the Insurance Policy; (v) communications with the IRS regarding the asset transfer pursuant to these documents; and (vi) any similar asset purchase agreements, capital transfer agreements, or similar agreements;
- Documents or communications regarding or relating to the value of any assets transferred pursuant to the Insurance Policy or Purchase Agreement, including without limitation those assets listed in Schedule A to the Purchase Agreement, from 2017 to present, including documentation supporting the \$105,647,679 value of those assets as listed in the Tax Memo;
- Documents showing the organizational structure of Sentinel and its affiliated entities, including information on Dondero’s relationship to Sentinel;
- Any factual information provided by current or former employees of the HCMLP Parties, CDO Fund, SOHC, or Sentinel regarding or relating to the Purchase Agreement, Insurance Policy, Tax Memo, and/or transfer of assets pursuant to those documents;
- Debtor’s settlement agreements with Ellington and Leventon;
- Copies of all prior and future Monthly Reports and Valuation Reports (as defined in the Indenture, dated as of December 20, 2007, among Greenbriar CLO Ltd., Greenbriar CLO Corp., and State Street Bank and Trust Company); and
- Identity of any creditors of CDO Fund, SOHC, or HFP and amount of debts owed to those creditors by CDO Fund, SOHC, or HFP, including without limitation any debts owed to the Debtor.

Hellman & Friedman Seeded Farallon Capital Management

OUR FOUNDER

[RETURN TO ABOUT \(/ABOUT/\)](#)

Warren Hellman: One of the good guys

Warren Hellman was a devoted family man, highly successful businessman, active philanthropist, dedicated musician, arts patron, endurance athlete and all-around good guy. Born in New York City in 1934, he grew up in the Bay Area, graduating from the University of California at Berkeley. After serving in the U.S. Army and attending Harvard Business School, Warren began his finance career at Lehman Brothers, becoming the youngest partner in the firm's history at age 26 and subsequently serving as President. After a distinguished career on Wall Street, Warren moved back west and co-founded Hellman & Friedman, building it into one of the industry's leading private equity firms.

Warren deeply believed in the power of people to accomplish incredible things and used his success to improve and enrich the lives of countless people. Throughout his career, Warren helped found or seed many successful businesses including Matrix Partners, Jordan Management Company, Farallon Capital Management and Hall Capital Partners.

Within the community, Warren and his family were generous supporters of dozens of organizations and causes in the arts, public education, civic life, and public health, including creating and running the San Francisco Free Clinic. Later in life, Warren became an accomplished 5-string banjo player and found great joy in sharing the love of music with others. In true form, he made something larger of this avocation to benefit others by founding the Hardly Strictly Bluegrass Festival, an annual three-day, free music festival that draws hundreds of thousands of people together from around the Bay Area.

An accomplished endurance athlete, Warren regularly completed 100-mile runs, horseback rides and combinations of the two. He also was an avid skier and national caliber master ski racer and served as president of the U.S. Ski Team in the late 1970s, and is credited with helping revitalize the Sugar Bowl ski resort in the California Sierras.

In short, Warren Hellman embodied the ideal of living life to the fullest. He had an active mind and body, and a huge heart. We are lucky to call him our founder. [Read more about Warren.](https://hf.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Warren-Hellman-News-Release.pdf) (<https://hf.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Warren-Hellman-News-Release.pdf>)



SFChronicle/SFGate/Liz Hafalla



Robert Holmgren



no caption

<https://hf.com/warren-hellman/>

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Hellman & Friedman Owned a Portion of Grosvenor until 2020



Grosvenor Capital Management

In 2007, H&F invested in Grosvenor, one of the world's largest and most diversified independent alternative asset management firms. The Company offers comprehensive public and private markets solutions and a broad suite of investment and advisory choices that span hedge funds, private equity, and various credit and specialty strategies. Grosvenor specializes in developing customized investment programs tailored to each client's specific investment goals.

SECTOR

Financial Services

STATUS

Past

www.gcmlp.com (<http://www.gcmlp.com>)

[CONTACT \(HTTPS://HF.COM/CONTACT/\)](https://hf.com/contact/)

[INFO@HF.COM \(MAILTO:INFO@HF.COM\)](mailto:info@hf.com)

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CORNER OFFICE

GCM Grosvenor to Go Public

The \$57 billion alternatives manager will become a public company after merging with a SPAC backed by Cantor Fitzgerald.

August 03, 2020



Chicago, IL (Tim Boyle/Bloomberg)

In a sign of the times, GCM Grosvenor will become a public company through a SPAC.

The Chicago-based alternative investments firm is planning to go public by merging with a special purpose acquisition company in a deal valued at \$2 billion. The 50-year-old firm has \$57 billion in assets in private equity, infrastructure, real estate, credit, and absolute return investments.

"We have long valued having external shareholders and we wanted to preserve the accountability and focus that comes with that," Michael Sacks, GCM Grosvenor's chairman and CEO, said in a statement.

GCM Grosvenor will combine with CF Finance Special Acquisition Corp, a SPAC backed by Cantor Fitzgerald, according to an announcement from both companies on Monday. After the company goes public, Sacks will continue to lead GCM Grosvenor, which is owned by management and Hellman & Friedman, a private equity firm. Hellman & Friedman, which has owned a minority stake of the Chicago asset manager since 2007, will sell its equity as

<https://www.institutionalinvestor.com/article/b1ms8f4rt98f1g/GCM-Grosvenor-to-Go-Public>

1/3

Farallon was a Significant Borrower for Lehman

Case Study – Large Loan Origination

Debt origination for an affiliate of Simon Property Group Inc. and Farallon Capital Management

Date	June 2007
Asset Class	Retail
Asset Size	1,808,506 Sq. Ft.
Sponsor	Simon Property Group Inc. / Farallon Capital Management
Transaction Type	Refinance
Total Debt Amount	Lehman Brothers: \$121 million JP Morgan: \$200 million



Transaction Overview

- ◆ In June 2007, Lehman Brothers co-originated a loan in the aggregate amount of \$321 million (Lehman portion: \$121 million) with JP Morgan to a special purpose affiliate of a joint venture between Simon Property Group Inc ("Simon") and Farallon Capital Management ("Farallon") secured by the shopping center known as Gurnee Mills Mall (the "Property") located in Gurnee, IL.
- ◆ The Property consists of a one-story, 200 store discount mega-mall comprised of 1,808,506 square feet anchored by Burlington Coat Factory, Marshalls, Bed Bath & Beyond and Kohls among other national retailers. Built in 1991, the Property underwent a \$5 million interior renovation in addition to a \$71 million redevelopment between 2004 and 2005. As of March 2007, the Property had a in-line occupancy of 99.5%.

Lehman Brothers Role

- ◆ Simon and Farallon comprised the sponsorship which eventually merged with The Mills Corporation in early 2007 for \$25.25 per common share in cash. The total value of the transaction was approximately \$1.64 billion for all of the outstanding common stock, and approximately \$7.9 billion including assumed debt and preferred equity.
- ◆ Lehman and JP Morgan subsequently co-originated \$321 million loan at 79.2% LTV based on an appraisal completed in March by Cushman & Wakefield. The Loan was used to refinance the indebtedness secured by the Property.

Sponsorship Overview

- ◆ The Mills Corporation, based in Chevy Chase MD is a developer owner and manager of a diversified portfolio of retail destinations including regional shopping malls and entertainment centers. They currently own 38 properties in the United States totaling 47 million square feet.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

32

Mr. Seery Represented Stonehill While at Sidley

James P. Seery, Jr.

John G. Hutchinson

John J. Lavelle

Martin B. Jackson

Sidley Austin LLP

787 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10019

(212) 839-5300 (tel)

(212) 839-5599 (fax)

Attorneys for the Steering Group

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----	X
	:
In re:	: Chapter 11
	:
BLOCKBUSTER INC., <i>et al.</i> ,	: Case No. 10-14997 (BRL)
	:
Debtors.	: (Jointly Administered)
	:
-----	X

**THE BACKSTOP LENDERS' OBJECTION TO THE MOTION OF LYME REGIS TO
ABANDON CERTAIN CAUSES OF ACTION OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, TO GRANT
STANDING TO LYME REGIS TO PURSUE CLAIMS ON BEHALF OF THE ESTATE**

1. The Steering Group of Senior Secured Noteholders who are Backstop Lenders -- Icahn Capital LP, Monarch Alternative Capital LP, Owl Creek Asset Management, L.P., Stonehill Capital Management LLC, and Värde Partners, Inc. (collectively, the "Backstop Lenders") -- hereby file this objection (the "Objection") to the Motion of Lyme Regis Partners, LLC ("Lyme Regis") to Abandon Certain Causes of Action or, in the Alternative, to Grant Standing to Lyme Regis to Pursue Claims on Behalf of the Estate (the "Motion") [Docket No. 593].

Stonehill Founder (Motulsky) and Grosvenor's G.C. (Nesler) Were Law School Classmates



Over 25 years earlier, here is a group at a party. From the left, Bob Zinn, Dave Lowenthal, Rory Little, Joe Nesler, Jon Polonsky (in front of Joe), John Motulsky and Mark Windfeld-Hansen (behind bottle!) Motulsky circulated this photo at the reunion. Thanks John!



Joseph H. Nesler (He/Him)
General Counsel

More

Message



Joseph H. Nesler (He/Him) ·



Yale Law School

3rd

General Counsel

Winnetka, Illinois, United States ·

[Contact info](#)

500+ connections

Message

More

Open to work

Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel roles

[See all details](#)

About

I have over 38 years of experience representing participants in the investment management industry with respect to a wide range of legal and regulatory matters, including SEC, DOL, FINRA, and NFA regulations and examinations. ... see more

Activity

522 followers

Posts Joseph H. created, shared, or commented on in the last 90 days are displayed here.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/josephnesler/>



Joseph H. Nesler (He/Him)
General Counsel

More

Message

General Counsel

Dalpha Capital Management, LLC
Aug 2020 – Jul 2021 · 1 yr



Of Counsel

Winston & Strawn LLP
Sep 2018 – Jul 2020 · 1 yr 11 mos
Greater Chicago Area

Principal

The Law Offices of Joseph H. Nesler, LLC
Feb 2016 – Aug 2018 · 2 yrs 7 mos



Grosvenor Capital Management, L.P.

11 yrs 9 mos

Independent Consultant to Grosvenor Capital Management, L.P.

May 2015 – Dec 2015 · 8 mos
Chicago, Illinois

General Counsel

Apr 2004 – Apr 2015 · 11 yrs 1 mo
Chicago, Illinois

Managing Director, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer (April 2004 – April 2015)

Investor Communication to Highland Crusader Funds Stakeholders



Alvarez & Marsal
Management, LLC 2029 Gei
Park East Suite 206C
Angeles, CA 9

July 6, 2021

Re: Update & Notice of Distribution

Dear Highland Crusader Funds Stakeholder,

As you know, in October 2020, the Bankruptcy Court approved a settlement of the Redeemer Committee's and the Crusader Funds' claims against Highland Capital Management L.P. ("HCM"), as a result of which the Redeemer Committee was allowed a general unsecured claim of \$137,696,610 against HCM and the Crusader Funds were allowed a general unsecured claim of \$50,000 against HCM (collectively, the "Claims"). In addition, as part of the settlement, various interests in the Crusader Funds held by HCM and certain of its affiliates are to be extinguished (the "Extinguished Interests"), and the Redeemer Committee and the Crusader Funds received a general release from HCM and a waiver by HCM of any claim to distributions or fees that it might otherwise receive from the Crusader Funds (the "Released Claims" and, collectively with the Extinguished Interests, the "Retained Rights").

A timely appeal of the settlement was taken by UBS (the "UBS Appeal") in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division. However, the Bankruptcy Court subsequently approved a settlement between HCM and UBS, resulting in dismissal of the UBS Appeal with prejudice on June 14, 2021.

On April 30, 2021, the Crusader Funds and the Redeemer Committee consummated the sale of the Claims against HCM and the majority of the remaining investments held by the Crusader Funds to Jessup Holdings LLC ("Jessup") for \$78 million in cash, which was paid in full to the Crusader Funds at closing. The sale specifically excluded the Crusader Funds' investment in Cornerstone Healthcare Group Holding Inc. and excluded certain specified provisions of the settlement agreement with HCM (the "Settlement Agreement"), including, but not limited to, the Retained Rights. The sale of the Claims and investments was made with no holdbacks or escrows.

The sale to Jessup resulted from a solicitation of offers to purchase the Claims commenced by Alvarez & Marsal CRF Management LLC ("A&M CRF"), as Investment Manager of the Crusader Funds, in consultation with the Redeemer Committee. Ultimately, the Crusader Funds and the Redeemer Committee entered exclusive negotiations with Jessup, culminating in the sale to Jessup.

A&M CRF, pursuant to the Plan and Scheme and with the approval of House Hanover, the Redeemer Committee and the Board of the Master Fund, now intends to distribute the proceeds from the Jessup transaction (\$78 million), net of any applicable tax withholdings and with no reserves for the Extinguished Claims or the Released Claims. In addition, the distribution will include approximately \$9.4 million in proceeds that have been redistributed due to the cancellation

and extinguishment of the interests and shares in the Crusader Funds held by HCM, Charitable DAF and Eames in connection with the Settlement Agreement, resulting in a total gross distribution of \$87.4 million. Distributions will be based on net asset value as of June 30, 2021.

Please note that A&M CRF intends to make the distributions by wire transfer no later than July 31, 2021. Please confirm your wire instructions on or before **July 20, 2021**. If there are any revisions to your wire information, please use the attached template to provide SEI and A&M CRF your updated information on investor letterhead. This information should be sent on or before **July 20, 2021** to Alvarez & Marsal CRF and SEI at CRFInvestor@alvarezandmarsal.com and AIFS-IS_Crusader@seic.com, respectively.

The wire payments will be made to the investor bank account on file with an effective and record date of July 1, 2021. Should you have any questions, please contact SEI or A&M CRF at the e-mail addresses listed above.

Sincerely,

Alvarez & Marsal CRF Management, LLC

By: 

Steven Varner
Managing Director



**Alvarez & Marsal CRF
Management, LLC** 2029 Century
Park East Suite 2060 Los
Angeles, CA 90067

July 6, 2021

Re: Update & Notice of Distribution

Dear Highland Crusader Funds Stakeholder,

As you know, in October 2020, the Bankruptcy Court approved a settlement of the Redeemer Committee's and the Crusader Funds' claims against Highland Capital Management L.P. ("HCM"), as a result of which the Redeemer Committee was allowed a general unsecured claim of \$137,696,610 against HCM and the Crusader Funds were allowed a general unsecured claim of \$50,000 against HCM (collectively, the "Claims"). In addition, as part of the settlement, various interests in the Crusader Funds held by HCM and certain of its affiliates are to be extinguished (the "Extinguished Interests"), and the Redeemer Committee and the Crusader Funds received a general release from HCM and a waiver by HCM of any claim to distributions or fees that it might otherwise receive from the Crusader Funds (the "Released Claims" and, collectively with the Extinguished Interests, the "Retained Rights").

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The wire payments will be made to the investor bank account on file with an effective and record date of July 1, 2021. Should you have any questions, please contact SEI or A&M CRF at the e-mail addresses listed above.

Sincerely,

Alvarez & Marsal CRF Management, LLC

By: 

Steven Varner
Managing Director

002090

On investor letterhead, please use the template below to provide Alvarez & Marsal CRF Management, LLC and SEI your updated wire information.

Information Needed	Wire Information Input
Investor name (as it reads on monthly statements)	
Fund(s) Invested	
Contact Information (Phone No. and Email)	
Updated Wire Information <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beneficiary Bank• Bank Address• Beneficiary (Account) Name• ABA/Routing #• Account #• SWIFT Code	
International Wires <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correspondent Bank• ABA/Routing #• SWIFT Code	

Signed By: _____

Date: _____

002091

Exhibit 3

CAUSE NO. DC-23-01004

IN RE:	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT
	§	
HUNTER MOUNTAIN	§	
INVESTMENT TRUST	§	191 ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
	§	
<i>Petitioner,</i>	§	
	§	DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

DECLARATION OF JAMES DONDERO

STATE OF TEXAS §
§
COUNTY OF DALLAS §

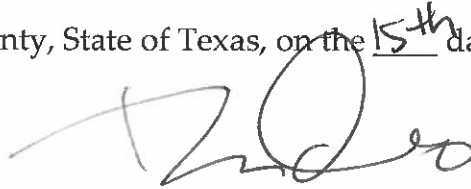
The undersigned provides this Declaration pursuant to **Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 132.001** and declares as follows:

1. My name is James Dondero. I am over twenty-one (21) years of age. I am of sound mind and body, and I am competent to make this declaration. The facts stated within this declaration are based upon my personal knowledge and are true and correct.
2. I previously served as the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of Highland Capital Management, L.P. (“HCM”). Jim Seery succeeded me in this capacity following the entry of various orders in the bankruptcy proceedings styled *In re Highland Capital Management, L.P.*, Case No. 19-34054 (“HCM Bankruptcy Proceedings”).
3. On December 17, 2020, I sent an email to employees at HCM, including the then Chief Executive Officer and Chief Restructuring Officer Jim Seery, containing non-public information regarding Amazon and Apple’s interest in acquiring MGM. I became aware of this information due to my involvement as a member of the board of MGM. My purpose was to alert Mr. Seery and others that MGM stock, which was owned either directly or indirectly by HCM, should be on a restricted list and not be involved in any trades. A true and correct copy of this email is attached hereto as Exhibit “1”.

4. In late Spring of 2021, I had phone calls with two principals at Farallon Capital Management, LLC (“Farallon”), Raj Patel and Michael Linn. During these phone calls, Mr. Patel and Mr. Linn informed me that Farallon had a deal in place to purchase the Acis and HarbourVest claims, which I understood to refer to claims that were a part of settlements in the HCM Bankruptcy Proceedings. Mr. Patel and Mr. Linn stated that Farallon agreed to purchase these claims based solely on conversations with Mr. Seery because they had made significant profits when Mr. Seery told them to purchase other claims in the past. They also stated they were particularly optimistic because of the expected sale of MGM.
5. During one of these calls involving Mr. Linn, I asked whether they would sell the claims for 30% more than they had paid. Mr. Linn said no because Mr. Seery said they were worth a lot more. I asked Mr. Linn if he would sell at any price and he said that he was unwilling to do so. I believe these conversations with Farallon were taped by Farallon.
6. My name is James Dondero, my date of birth is June 29, 1962, and my address is 3807 Miramar Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205, United States of America. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

FURTHER DECLARANT SAYETH NOT.

Executed in Dallas County, State of Texas, on the 15th day of February 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Dondero", is written over a horizontal line.

JAMES DONDERO

Exhibit 1

From: Jim Dondero <JDondero@highlandcapital.com>

To: Thomas Surgent <TSurgent@HighlandCapital.com>, Jim Seery <jpseeryjr@gmail.com>, Scott Ellington <SELLington@HighlandCapital.com>, "Joe Sowin" <JSowin@HighlandCapital.com>, Jason Post <JPost@NexpointAdvisors.com>

Cc: "D. Lynn (\\"Judge Lynn\\")" <michael.lynn@bondsellis.com>, Bryan Assink <bryan.assink@bondsellis.com>

Subject: Trading restriction re MGM - material non public information

Date: Thu, 17 Dec 2020 14:14:39 -0600

Importance: Normal

Just got off a pre board call, board call at 3:00. Update is as follows: Amazon and Apple actively diligencing in Data Room. Both continue to express material interest. Probably first quarter event, will update as facts change. Note also any sales are subject to a shareholder agreement.

Sent from my iPhone

Exhibit 4

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In re: §
§
HIGHLAND CAPITAL § Chapter 11
MANAGEMENT, L.P. §
§ Case No. 19-34054-sgj11
Debtor. §

DECLARATION OF SAWNIE A. MCENTIRE

STATE OF TEXAS §
§
COUNTY OF DALLAS §

The undersigned provides this Declaration pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746 and declares
as follows:

1. My name is Sawnie A. McEntire. I am over 21 years of age. I am of sound mind and body and I am competent to make this declaration. Unless otherwise, indicated, the facts stated within this declaration are based upon my personal knowledge and are true and correct.
2. I am a licensed attorney in good standing with the State Bar of Texas. I am a Director and Shareholder at the firm Parsons McEntire McCleary PLLC. I serve as lead counsel for Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT") in these proceedings in regard to the motion described in Paragraph 3 below. I also served as lead counsel for HMIT in Rule 202 Proceedings filed in the 191st District Court of Dallas County, Texas, Cause No. DC-23-01004 ("Rule 202 Proceedings").
3. I submit this declaration in support of HMIT's Emergency Motion for Leave to File Adversary Proceeding ("Emergency Motion") to which this Declaration is attached.

4. On January 20, 2023, HMIT filed its Verified Rule 202 Petition in the 191st District Court of Dallas County, Texas, Cause No. DC-23-01004. **A true and correct copy of HMIT's Verified Rule 202 Petition, with accompanying exhibits, is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 4-A.**
5. HMIT served notice of the Rule 202 Petition and hearing on Farallon Capital Management, LLC ("Farallon"), Stonehill Capital Management, LLC ("Stonehill"), Muck Holdings LLC ("Muck"), and Jessup Holdings LLC ("Jessup") in February 2023. Farallon and Stonehill entered an appearance, responded to the proceedings, and were represented by David Shulte of the law firm of Holland & Knight. Among other things, the Rule 202 Petition sought discovery related to Farallon and Stonehill's due diligence, if any, concerning the sale and transfer of four allowed bankruptcy claims in the above-referenced bankruptcy proceedings from the Redeemer Committee/Crusader Fund, Acis, HarbourVest, and UBS (collectively the "Claims") in April and August of 2021.¹
6. On February 22, 2023, HMIT's Verified Rule 202 Petition was heard by the Honorable Gena Slaughter of the 191st District Court of Dallas County, Texas. **A true and correct copy of the Hearing Transcript of the Rule 202 Proceedings on February 22, 2023, is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 4-B ("Transcript").** At this hearing, I argued on behalf of HMIT and Mr. Shulte argued on behalf of Farallon and Stonehill. During this hearing, Farallon and Stonehill admitted they acquired the Claims through their respective "special purpose entities," as reflected in the Transcript. Farallon resisted the requested discovery in the state district court.
7. A true and correct copy of a certified copy of Muck's formation papers in the State of Delaware, showing Muck was created on March 9, 2021, is attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 4-D**. A true and correct copy of a certified copy of Jessup's formation papers in Delaware, showing Jessup was created on April 8, 2021, is attached to this Declaration as **Exhibit 4-E**. Muck and Jessup's corporate formation documents do not identify their respective members or managing members. See Exhibit 4-D and 4-E.
8. On March 8, 2023, the state district court denied and dismissed HMIT's Verified Rule 202 Petition. This ruling was necessarily without prejudice. A true and correct copy of the related Order, dated March 8, 2023, is attached to this declaration as **Exhibit 4-C**.

¹ See Notices of Transfers [Docs. 2211, 2212, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2215, 2697, 2698].

9. On March 9, 2023, my law partner, Roger McCleary sent correspondence to Mr. Schulte, as Farallon and Stonehill's counsel, requesting disclosure of the details of their respective legal relationships to Muck and Jessup. Farallon and Stonehill never responded to this inquiry. A true and correct copy of this email correspondence, dated March 9, 2023, is attached to this declaration as **Exhibit 4-F**.
10. I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on March 27, 2023.

FURTHER DECLARANT SAYETH NOT.

Executed in Dallas County, State of Texas, on the 27th day of March 2023.

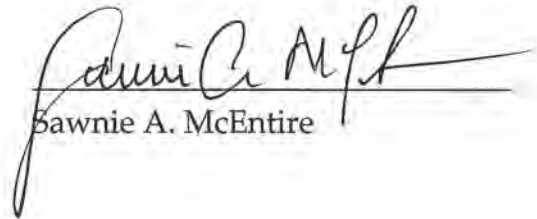

Sawnie A. McEntire

Exhibit 4-A

DC-23-01004

CAUSE NO. _____

IN RE:	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT
	§	191st
HUNTER MOUNTAIN	§	
INVESTMENT TRUST	§	____th JUDICIAL DISTRICT
	§	
<i>Petitioner,</i>	§	
	§	DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

**PETITIONER HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST'S
VERIFIED RULE 202 PETITION**

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

Petitioner, Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT"), files this Verified Petition ("Petition") pursuant to Rule 202 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, seeking pre-suit discovery from Respondent Farallon Capital Management, LLC ("Farallon") and Respondent Stonehill Capital Management, LLC ("Stonehill") (collectively "Respondents"), to allow HMIT to investigate potential claims against Respondents and other potentially adverse entities, and would respectfully show:

PARTIES

1. HMIT is a Delaware statutory trust that was the largest equity holder in Highland Capital Management, L.P. ("HCM"), holding a 99.5% limited partnership interest. HCM filed chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in 2019 and, as a result of these

proceedings,¹ HMIT held a Class 10 claim which, post-confirmation, was converted to a Contingent Trust Interest in HCM's post-reorganization sole limited partner.

2. Farallon is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal office in California, which is located at One Maritime Plaza, Suite 2100, San Francisco, CA 94111.

3. Stonehill is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal office in New York, which is located at 320 Park Avenue, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10022.

VENUE AND JURISDICTION

4. Venue is proper in Dallas County, Texas, because all or substantially all of the events or omissions giving rise to HMIT's potential common law claims occurred in Dallas County, Texas. In the event HMIT elects to proceed with a lawsuit against Farallon and Stonehill, venue of such proceedings will be proper in Dallas County, Texas.

5. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Petition pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 202.² The amount in controversy of any potential claims against Farallon or Stonehill far exceeds this Court's minimum jurisdictional requirements. Without limitation, HMIT specifically seeks to investigate potentially actionable claims for unjust enrichment, imposition of a constructive trust with

¹ These proceedings were initially filed in Delaware but were ultimately transferred to and with venue in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas.

² The discovery relief requested in this Petition does not implicate the HCM bankruptcy court's jurisdiction. Furthermore, this Rule 202 Petition is not subject to removal because there is no amount in actual controversy and there is no cause of action currently asserted.

disgorgement, knowing participation in breaches of fiduciary duty, and tortious interference with business expectancies.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Respondents from which discovery is sought because both Farallon and Stonehill are doing business in Texas under Texas law including, without limitation, **TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE §17.042**. Consistent with due process, Respondents have established minimum contacts with Texas, and the assertion of personal jurisdiction over Respondents complies with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. HMIT's potential claims against Respondents arise from and/or relate to Farallon's and Stonehill's contacts in Texas. Respondents also purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of conducting business activities within Texas, thus invoking the benefits and protections of Texas law.

SUMMARY

7. HMIT seeks to investigate potential claims relating to the sale and transfer of large, unsecured creditors' claims in HCM's bankruptcy to special purpose entities affiliated with and/or controlled by Farallon and Stonehill (the "Claims"). Upon information and belief, Farallon and Stonehill historically had and benefited from close relationships with James Seery ("Seery"), who was serving as HCM's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Restructuring Officer ("CRO") at the time of the Claims purchases. Furthermore, still upon information and belief, because Farallon and Stonehill acquired or controlled the acquisition of the Claims under highly questionable

circumstances. HMIT seeks to investigate whether Respondents received material non-public information and were involved in insider trading in connection with the acquisition of the Claims.

8. The pre-suit discovery which HMIT seeks is directly relevant to potential claims, and it is clearly appropriate under Rule 202.1(b). HMIT anticipates the institution of a future lawsuit in which it may be a party due to its status as a stakeholder as former equity in HCM or in its current capacity as a Contingent Trust Interest holder, as well as under applicable statutory and common law principles relating to the rights of trust beneficiaries. In this context, HMIT may seek damages on behalf of itself or, alternatively, in a derivative capacity and without limitation, for damages or disgorgement of monies for the benefit of the bankruptcy estate.

9. HMIT currently anticipates a potential lawsuit against Farallon and Stonehill as defendants and, as such, Farallon and Stonehill have adverse interests to HMIT in connection with the anticipated lawsuit. The addresses and telephone numbers are as follows: **Farallon Capital Management LLC**, One Maritime Plaza, Suite 2100, San Francisco, CA 94111, Telephone: 415-421-2132; **Stonehill Capital Management, LLC**, 320 Park Avenue, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10022, 212-739-7474 . Additionally, the following parties also may be parties with adverse interests in any potential lawsuit: **Muck Holdings LLC**, c/o Crowell & Moring LLP, Attn: Paul B. Haskell, 590 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, 212-530-1823; **Jessup Holdings LLC**, c/o Mandel, Katz and Brosnan

LLP, Attn: John J. Mandler, 100 Dutch Hill Road, Suite 390, Orangeburg, NY 10962, 845-6339-7800.

BACKGROUND³

A. *Procedural Background*

10. On or about October 16, 2019, HCM filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in Delaware Bankruptcy Court, which was later transferred to the Northern District of Texas Bankruptcy Court, Dallas Division, on December 4, 2019.

11. On October 29, 2019, the U.S. Trustee's office appointed a four-member Unsecured Creditors Committee ("UCC") consisting of three judgment creditors—the Redeemer Committee, which is a committee of investors in an HCM-affiliated fund known as the Crusader Fund that obtained an arbitration award against HCM in the hundreds of millions of dollars; Acis Capital Management, L.P. and Acis Capital Management GP LLC (collectively "Acis"); and UBS Securities LLC and UBS AG London Branch (collectively "UBS") - and an unpaid vendor, Meta-E Discovery.

12. Following the venue transfer to Texas on December 27, 2019, HCM filed its *Motion of the Debtor for Approval of Settlement with the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors Regarding Governance of the Debtor and Procedures for Operations in the Ordinary*

³ All footnote references to evidence involve documents filed in the HCM bankruptcy proceedings and are cited by "Dkt." reference. HMIT asks the Court to take judicial notice of the documents identified by these docket entries.

Course (“HCM’s Governance Motion”).⁴ On January 9, 2020, the Court signed an order approving HCM’s Settlement Motion (the “Governance Order”).⁵

13. As part of the Governance Order, an independent board of directors—which included Seery as one of the UCC’s selections—was appointed to the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Strand Advisors, Inc., (“Strand Advisors”) HCM’s general partner. Following the approval of the Governance Order, the Board then appointed Seery as HCM’s Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Restructuring Officer (“CRO”) in place of the previous CEO.⁶ Seery currently serves as Trustee of the Claimant Trust (HCM’s sole post-reorganization limited partner) and, upon information and belief, continues to serve as CEO of HCM following the effective date of the HCM bankruptcy reorganization plan (“Plan”).⁷

B. Seery’s Relationships with Stonehill and Farallon

14. Farallon and Stonehill are two capital management firms (similar to HCM) that, upon information belief, have long-standing relationships with Seery. Upon information and belief, they eventually participated in, directed and/or controlled the acquisition of hundreds of millions of dollars of unsecured Claims in HCM’s bankruptcy on behalf of funds which they manage. It appears they did so without any meaningful

⁴ Dkt. 281.

⁵ Dkt. 339.

⁶ Dkt. 854, Order Approving Retention of Seery as CEO/CRO.

⁷ See Dkt. 1943, Order Approving Plan, p. 34.

due diligence, much less reasonable due diligence, and *ostensibly* based their investment decisions only on Seery's input.

15. Upon information and belief, Seery historically has had a substantial business relationship with Farallon and he previously served as legal counsel to Farallon in other matters. Upon information and belief, Seery also has had a long-standing relationship with Stonehill. GCM Grosvenor, a global asset management firm, held four seats on the Redeemer Committee⁸ (an original member of the Unsecured Creditors Committee in HCM's bankruptcy). Upon information and belief, GCM Grosvenor is a significant investor in Stonehill and Farallon. Grosvenor, through Redeemer, also played a large part in appointing Seery as a director of Strand Advisors and approved his appointment as HCM's CEO and CRO.

C. Claims Trading

16. Imbued with his powers as CEO and CRO, Seery negotiated and obtained bankruptcy court approval of settlements with Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and another major creditor, HarbourVest⁹ (the "Settlements") (Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and HarbourVest are collectively the "Settling Parties"), resulting in the following allowed claims:¹⁰

⁸ Declaration of John A. Morris [Dkt. 1090], Ex. 1, pp. 15.

⁹ "HarbourVest" collectively refers to HarbourVest 2017 Global Fund L.P., HarbourVest 2017 Global AIF L.P., HarbourVest Dover Street IX Investment L.P., HV International VIII Secondary L.P., HarbourVest Skew Base AIF L.P., and HarbourVest Partners L.P.

¹⁰ Orders Approving Settlements [Dkt. 1273, Dkt. 1302, Dkt. 1788, Dkt. 2389].

Creditor	Class 8	Class 9
Redeemer	\$137 mm	\$0 mm
Acis	\$23 mm	\$0 mm
HarbourVest	\$45 mm	\$35 mm
UBS	\$65 mm	\$60 mm

17. Although these Settlements were achieved after years of hard-fought litigation,¹¹ each of the Settling Parties *curiously* sold their claims to Farallon or Stonehill (or affiliated special purpose entities) shortly after they obtained court approval of their Settlements. One of these “trades” occurred within just a few weeks before the Plan’s Effective Date.¹² Upon information and belief, Farallon and Stonehill coordinated and controlled the purchase of these Claims through special purpose entities, Muck Holdings, LLC (“Muck”) and Jessup Holdings, LLC (“Jessup”) (collectively “SPEs”).¹³ Upon information and belief, both of these SPEs were created on the eve of the Claims purchases for the ostensible purpose of taking and holding title to the Claims.

18. Upon information and belief, Farallon and Stonehill directed and controlled the investment of over \$160 million dollars to acquire the Claims in the absence of any publicly available information that could rationally justify this substantial investment. These “trades” are even more surprising because, at the time of the confirmation of HCM’s Plan, the Plan provided only pessimistic estimates that these Claims would ever receive full satisfaction:

¹¹ Order Confirming Plan, pp. 9-11.

¹² **Dkt. 2697, 2698.**

¹³ See Notice of Removal [Dkt 2696], ¶ 4.

- a. HCM's Disclosure Statement projected payment of 71.32% of Class 8 claims, and 0% of claims in Classes 9-11;¹⁴
 - i. This meant that Farallon and Stonehill invested more than \$163 million in Claims *when the publicly available information indicated they would receive \$0 in return on their investment as Class 9 creditors and substantially less than par on their Class 8 Claims.*
- b. In HCM's Q3 2021 Post-Confirmation Report, HCM reported that the amount of Class 8 claims expected to be paid dropped even further from 71% to 54% (down approximately \$328.3 million);¹⁵
- c. From October 2019, when the original Chapter 11 Petition was filed, to January 2021, just before the Plan was confirmed, the valuation of HCM's assets dropped over \$200 million from \$566 million to \$328.3 million;¹⁶
- d. Despite the stark decline in the valuation of the HCM bankruptcy estate and reduction in percentage of Class 8 Claims expected to be satisfied, Stonehill, through Jessup, and Farallon, through Muck, nevertheless purchased the four largest bankruptcy claims from the Redeemer Committee/Crusader Fund, Acis, HarbourVest, and UBS (collectively the "Claims") in April and August of 2021¹⁷ in the combined amount of approximately \$163 million; and
- e. Upon information and belief:
 - i. Stonehill, through an SPE, Jessup, acquired the Redeemer Committee's claim for approximately \$78 million;¹⁸

¹⁴ Dkt. 1875-1, Plan Supplement, Exh. A, p. 4.

¹⁵ Dkt. 2949.

¹⁶ Dkt 1473, Disclosure Statement, p. 18.

¹⁷ Notices of Transfers [Dkt. 2211, 2212, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2215, 2697, 2698].

¹⁸ July 6, 2021 Letter from Alvarez & Marsal CRF Management, LLC to Highland Crusader Funds Stakeholders.

- ii. The \$23 million Acis claim¹⁹ was sold to Farallon/Muck for approximately \$8 million;
- iii. HarbourVest sold its combined approximately \$80 million in claims to Farallon/Muck for approximately \$27 million; and
- iv. UBS sold its combined approximately \$125 million in claims for approximately \$50 million to both Stonehill/Jessup and Farallon/Muck *at a time when the total projected payout was only approximately \$35 million.*

19. In Q3 2021, just over \$6 million of the projected \$205 million available to satisfy general unsecured claims was disbursed.²⁰ No additional distributions were made to general unsecured claimholders until, suddenly, in Q3 2022 almost \$250 million was paid toward Class 8 general unsecured claims—\$45 million more than was *ever* projected.²¹ According to HCM's Motion for Exit Financing,²² and a recent motion filed by Dugaboy Investment Trust,²³ there remain *substantial* assets to be monetized for the benefit of HCM's creditors. Thus, upon information and belief, the funds managed by Stonehill and Farallon stand to realize significant profits on their Claims purchases. In turn, upon information and belief, Stonehill and Farallon will garner (or already have garnered) substantial fees – both base fees and performance fees – as the result of their acquiring and/or managing the purchase of the Claims.

¹⁹ Seery/HCM have argued that \$10 million of the Acis claim is self-funding. [Dkt. 1271](#), Transcript of Hearing on Motions to Compromise Controversy with Acis Capital Management [1087] and the Redeemer Committee of the Highland Crusader Fund [1089], p. 197.

²⁰ [Dkt. 3200](#).

²¹ [Dkt. 3582](#).

²² [Dkt. 2229](#).

²³ [Dkt. 3382](#).

D. *Material Information is Not Disclosed*

20. Bankruptcy Rule 2015.3 requires debtors to “file periodic financial reports of the value, operations, and profitability of each entity that is not a publicly traded corporation or a debtor in a case under title 11, and in which the estate holds a substantial or controlling interest.” No public reports required by Rule 2015.3 were filed. Seery testified they simply “fell through the cracks.”²⁴

21. As part of the HarbourVest Settlement, Seery negotiated the purchase of HarbourVest’s interest in HCLOF for approximately \$22.5 million as part of the transaction.²⁵ Approximately 19.1% of HCLOF’s assets were comprised of debt and equity in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc. (“MGM”). The HCLOF interest was not to be transferred to HCM for distribution as part of the bankruptcy estate, but rather to “to an entity to be designated by the Debtor”—*i.e.*, one that was not subject to typical bankruptcy reporting requirements.²⁶

22. Six days prior to the filing of the motion seeking approval of the HarbourVest Settlement, upon information and belief, it appears that Seery may have acquired material non-public information regarding Amazon’s now-consummated interest in acquiring MGM,²⁷ yet there is no record of Seery’s disclosure of such

²⁴ Dkt. 1905, February 3, 2021 Hearing Transcript, 49:5-21.

²⁵ Dkt. 1625, p. 9, n. 5.

²⁶ Dkt. 1625.

²⁷ Dkt. 150-1.

information to the Court, HCM's creditors, or otherwise. Upon the receipt of this material non-public information, HMIT understands, upon information and belief, that MGM was supposed to be placed on HCM's "restricted list," but Seery nonetheless continued to move forward with deals that involved MGM assets.²⁸

23. As HCM additionally held its own direct interest in MGM,²⁹ the value of MGM was of paramount importance to the value of HCM's bankruptcy estate. HMIT believes, upon information and belief, that Seery conveyed material non-public information regarding MGM to Stonehill and Farallon as inducement to purchase the Claims.

E. *Seery's Compensation*

24. Upon information and belief, a component of Seery's compensation is a "success fee" that depends on the actual liquidation of HCM's bankruptcy estate assets versus the Plan projections. As current holders of the largest claims against the HCM estate, Muck and Jessup, the SPEs apparently created and controlled by Stonehill and Farallon, were installed as two of the three members of an Oversight Board in charge of monitoring the activities of HCM, as the Reorganized Debtor, and the Claimant Trust.³⁰ Thus, along with a single independent restructuring professional, Farallon and

²⁸ See [Dkt. 1625](#), Debtor's Motion for Entry of an Order Approving Settlement with HarbourVest (Claim Nos. 143, 147, 149, 150, 153, 154) and Authorizing Actions Consistent Therewith, filed December 23, 2020

²⁹ Motion for Exit Financing.[\[Dkt.2229\]](#)

³⁰ [Dkt. 2801](#).

Stonehill's affiliates oversee Seery's go-forward compensation, including any "success" fee.³¹

DISCOVERY REQUESTED

25. HMIT seeks to investigate whether Farallon and Stonehill received material non-public information in connection with, and as inducement for, the negotiation and sale of the claims to Farallon and Stonehill or its affiliated SPEs. Discovery is necessary to confirm or deny these allegations and expose potential abuses and unjust enrichment.

26. The requested discovery from Farallon is attached as Exhibit "A", and includes the deposition of one or more of its corporate representatives and the production of documents. The requested discovery from Stonehill is attached as Exhibit "B", and includes the deposition of Stonehill's corporate representative(s) and the production of documents.

27. Pursuant to Rule 202.2(g), the requested discovery will include matters that will allow HMIT to evaluate and determine, among other things:

- a. The substance and types of information upon which Stonehill and Farallon relied in making their respective decisions to invest in or acquire the Claims;
- b. Whether Farallon and Stonehill conducted due diligence, and the substance of any due diligence when evaluating the Claims;

³¹ Claimant Trust Agreement [Dkt. 1656-2].

- c. The extent to which Farallon and Stonehill controlled the SPEs, Muck and Jessup, in connection with the acquisition of the Claims;
- d. The creation and organizational structure of Farallon, Stonehill, Muck, and Jessup, as well as the purpose of creating Muck and Jessup as SPEs to hold the Claims;
- e. Any internal valuations of Muck or Jessup's net asset value (NAV);
- f. Any external valuation or audits of the NAV attributable to the Claims;
- g. Any documents reflecting expected profits from the purchase of the Claims;
- h. All communications between Farallon and Seery concerning the value and purchase of the Claims;
- i. All communications between Stonehill and Seery concerning the value and purchase of the Claims;
- j. All documents reflecting the expected payout on the Claims;
- k. All communications between Farallon or Stonehill and HarbourVest concerning the purchase of the Claims;
- l. All communications between Farallon or Stonehill and Acis regarding the purchase of the Claims;
- m. All communications between Farallon or Stonehill and UBS regarding the purchase of the Claims;
- n. All communications between Farallon or Stonehill and The Redeemer Committee regarding the purchase of the Claims;
- o. All communications between Farallon and Stonehill regarding the purchase of the Claims;

- p. All communications between Farallon and Stonehill and investors in their respective funds regarding purchase of the Claims or valuation of the Claims;
- q. All communications between Seery and Stonehill or Farallon regarding Seery's compensation as the Trustee of the Claimant Trust;
- r. All documents relating to, regarding, or reflecting any agreements between Seery and the Oversight Committee regarding compensation;
- s. All documents reflecting the base fees and performance fees which Stonehill has received or may receive in connection with management of the Claims;
- t. All documents reflecting the base fees and performance fees which Farallon has received or may receive in connection with management of the Claims;
- u. All monies received by and distributed by Muck in connection with the Claims;
- v. All monies received by and distributed by Jessup in connection with the Claims;
- w. All documents reflecting whether Farallon is a co-investor in any fund which holds an interest in Muck; and
- x. All documents reflecting whether Stonehill is a co-investor in any fund which holds an interest in Jessup.

BENEFIT OUTWEIGHS THE BURDEN

28. The beneficial value of the requested discovery greatly outweighs any conceivable burden that could be placed on the Respondents. The requested information

also should be readily available because the Respondents have been engaged in the bankruptcy proceedings relating to the matters at issue for several years.

29. The important benefit associated with this requested discovery is also clear – it is reasonably calculated to determine whether the Respondents have unjustly garnered tens of millions of dollars of benefit based upon insider information. If this occurred, the monies received as a result of such conduct are properly subject to a constructive trust and disgorged. This would result in substantial funds available for other creditors, including those creditors in Class 10, which includes HMIT as a beneficiary. This significant benefit, in addition to the value of bringing proper light to the activities of Farallon and Stonehill as discussed in this petition, far outweighs any purported burden associated with requiring Respondents to sit for focused depositions concerning the topics and documents identified in Exhibits A and B.

REQUEST FOR HEARING AND ORDER

30. After service of this Petition and notice, Rule 202.3(a) requires the Court to hold a hearing on this Petition.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

31. Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust respectfully requests that the Court issue an order pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 202 authorizing HMIT to take a deposition of designated representatives of Farallon Capital Management, LLC and Stonehill Capital Management, LLC. HMIT additionally requests authorization to

issue subpoenas duces tecum compelling the production of documents in connection with the depositions in compliance with Tex. R. Civ. P. 205, and asks that the Court grant HMIT all such other and further relief to which it may be justly entitled.

Respectfully Submitted,

**PARSONS MCENTIRE MCCLEARY
PLLC**

By: /s/ Sawnie A. McEntire

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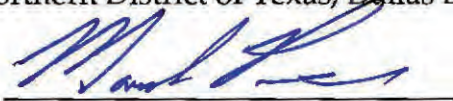
*Attorneys for Petitioner Hunter
Mountain Investment Trust*

VERIFICATION

STATE OF TEXAS §
 §
COUNTY OF DALLAS §

Before me, the undersigned notary, on this day personally appeared Mark Patrick, the affiant, whose identity is known to me. After I administered an oath, affiant testified as follows:

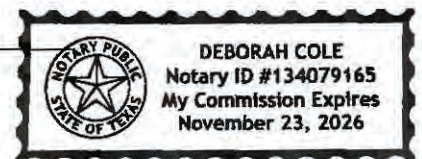
"My name is Mark Patrick. I am the Administrator of Hunter Mountain Investment Trust, and I am authorized and capable of making this verification. I have read Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Verified Rule 202 Petition ("Petition"). The facts as stated in the Petition are true and correct based on my personal knowledge and review of relevant documents in the proceedings styled *In re Highland Capital Management, L.P.*, Case No. 19-34054, in the United States Bankruptcy Court in the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division."



Mark Patrick

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Mark Patrick on January 20, 2023.



Notary Public in and for
the State of Texas

3116424.1

EXHIBIT "A"

CAUSE NO. _____

IN RE:	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT
	§	
HUNTER MOUNTAIN	§	
INVESTMENT TRUST	§	____th JUDICIAL DISTRICT
	§	
<i>Petitioner,</i>	§	
	§	DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

NOTICE OF DEPOSITION OF FARALLON CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

TO: Farallon Capital Management, LLC, by and through its attorney of record
_____.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to Tex. R. Civ. P. 199, 202, and 205, Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT") will take the deposition on oral examination under oath of Farallon Capital Management, LLC ("Farallon") on _____, 2023 at _____.m. before a notary public or other person authorized to administer a proper oath and will be recorded by stenographic means. The deposition will take place at _____ before a court reporter and videographer and will continue from day to day until completed. The deposition may also be recorded by non-stenographic (videotape) means.

Please take further notice that, pursuant to Tex. R. Civ. P. 199.2(b), Farallon is requested to designate one or more person(s) most knowledgeable and prepared to testify on behalf of Farallon concerning the topics identified on Exhibit "1", and to produce the documents described in Exhibit "2", attached hereto.

002121

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on January ___, 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on all known counsel of record in accordance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sawnie A. McEntire

EXHIBIT "A"

TO NOTICE OF DEPOSITION OF FARALLON CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

For purposes of the attached Exhibits "1" and "2", the following rules and definitions shall apply.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

1. The terms "all" and "each" shall be construed as all and each.
2. The terms "all" and "any" shall be construed as all and any.
3. The connectives "and" and "or" shall be construed either disjunctively or conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope.
4. The use of the singular form of any word includes the plural and vice versa.

DEFINITIONS

The terms used herein shall have the following meanings unless the context requires otherwise:

Acis. The term "Acis" refers to Acis Capital Management, L.P. and Acis Capital Management GP LLC, collectively.

Any and all. The terms "any" and "all" should be understood in either the most or the least inclusive sense as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside its scope. "Any" includes the word "all," and "all" includes the term "any."

Bankruptcy Case. The term "Bankruptcy Case" shall mean the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy of Debtor Highland Capital Management, L.P., Case No. 19-34054 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas.

Claims. The term "Claims" shall mean the claims against Highland's Estate transferred to/acquired by Muck and/or Jessup as evidenced by Bankruptcy Case Dkt. Nos. 2215, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2697, 2698.

Communication. The term "communication" means any manner in which the mental processes of one individual are related to another, including without limitation, any verbal utterance, correspondence, **email, text message**, statement, transmission of information by computer or other device, letters, telegrams, telexes, cables, telephone

conversations, and records or notations made in connection therewith, notes, memoranda, sound recordings, electronic data storage devices, and any other reported, recorded or graphic matter or document relating to any exchange of information.

Concerning. The term “concerning” means reflecting, regarding, relating to, referring to, describing, evidencing, or constituting.

Document or documents. The terms “document” or “documents” shall mean anything that may be considered to be a document or tangible thing within the meaning of the TEXAS RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, including (without limitation) Electronically Stored Information and the originals and all copies of any correspondence, memoranda, handwritten or other notes, letters, files, records, papers, drafts and prior versions, diaries, calendars, telephone or other message slips, invoices, files, statements, books, ledgers, journals, work sheets, inventories, accounts, calculations, computations, studies, reports, indices, summaries, facsimiles, telegrams, telecopied matter, publications, pamphlets, brochures, periodicals, sound recordings, surveys, statistical compilations, work papers, photographs, videos, videotapes, drawings, charts, graphs, models, contracts, illustrations, tabulations, records (including tape recordings and transcriptions thereof) of meetings, conferences and telephone or other conversations or communications, financial statements, photostats, e-mails, microfilm, microfiche, data sheets, data processing cards, computer tapes or printouts, disks, word processing or computer diskettes, computer software, source and object codes, computer programs and other writings, or recorded, transcribed, punched, taped and other written, printed, recorded, digital, or graphic matters and/or electronic data of any kind however produced or reproduced and maintained, prepared, received, or transmitted, including any reproductions or copies of documents which are not identical duplicates of the original and any reproduction or copies of documents of which the originals are not in your possession, custody or control.

Electronically Stored Information or ESI. The terms “Electronically Stored Information” or “ESI” shall mean and include all documents, notes, photographs, images, digital, analog or other information stored in an electronic medium. Please produce all Documents/ESI in .TIF format (OCR text, single page). Please also provide a Summation Pro Load File (.dii) respect to all such Documents/ESI

Estate. The term “Estate” means HCM’s bankruptcy estate.

Farallon, you, and your. The terms “Farallon,” “you,” and “your” shall mean Farallon Capital Management, LLC and its corporate parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates and entities it manages or operates, including, but not limited to, Muck Holdings, LLC. These terms also include any owners, partners, shareholders, agents, employees,

representatives, attorneys, predecessors, successors, assigns, related entities, parent companies, subsidiaries, and/or entities in which Farallon is a general partner or owns an entities' general partner, or anyone else acting on Farallon's behalf, now or at any time relevant to the response.

Grosvenor. The term "Grosvenor" refers to Grosvenor Capital Management, L.P.

HarbourVest. The term "HarbourVest" refers to HarbourVest 2017 Global Fund L.P., HarbourVest 2017 Global AIF L.P., HarbourVest Dover Street IX Investment L.P., HV International VIII Secondary L.P., HarbourVest Skew Base AIF L.P., and HarbourVest Partners L.P., collectively.

HCM. The term "HCM" refers to debtor Highland Capital Management, L.P.

Jessup. The term "Jessup" refers to Jessup Holdings, LLC.

MGM. The term "MGM" refers to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc.

Muck. The term "Muck" shall refer to Muck Holdings, LLC.

NAV. The term "NAV" means net asset value.

Oversight Board. The term "Oversight Board" refers to the Claimant Trust Oversight Committee (a/k/a the Oversight Board of the Highland Claimant Trust) as identified in Bankruptcy Case **Dkt. No. 2801**.

Person. The term "person" is defined as any natural person or any business, legal, or governmental entity or association.

Plan. The term "Plan" refers to the Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization of Highland Capital Management, L.P. (as Modified).

Redeemer. The term "Redeemer" means the Redeemer Committee of the Highland Crusader Funds.

Seery. The term "Seery" refers to James P. ("Jim") Seery.

Settling Parties. The term "Settling Parties" refers to Redeemer, Acis, HarbourVest, and UBS, collectively.

Stonehill. The term "Stonehill" refers to Stonehill Capital Management, LLC.

Strand. The term "Strand" refers to Strand Advisors, Inc.

UBS. The term “UBS” refers to UBS Securities LLC and UBS AG London Branch, collectively.

EXHIBIT "1"

TOPIC CATEGORIES

The witness(es) designated by Farallon to testify on its behalf is (are) requested to testify concerning the following Topic Categories:

- a. The substance, types, and sources of information Farallon considered in making any decision to invest in any of the Claims on behalf of itself, Muck, and/or any fund with which Farallon is connected;
- b. Whether Farallon conducted due diligence, and the substance and identification of any due diligence (including associated documents), when evaluating any of the Claims;
- c. Any and all communications with James Dondero;
- d. The extent to which Farallon was involved in creating and organizing Muck in connection with the acquisition of any of the Claims;
- e. The organizational structure of Muck (including identification of all members, managing members), as well as the purpose for creating Muck, including, but not limited to, regarding holding title to any of the Claims;
- f. Any internal valuations of Muck's Net Asset Value (NAV), as well as all assets owned by Muck;
- g. Any external valuation or audits of the NAV attributable to any of the Claims;
- h. Any documents reflecting profit forecasts relating to any of the Claims;
- i. All communications between Farallon and Seery relating to any of the Claims;

- j. All forecasted payout(s) on any of the Claims and all documents including or reflecting the same;
- k. All communications between Farallon and any of the Settling Parties concerning any of the Claims;
- l. Any negotiations between Farallon and any of the Settling Parties concerning any of the Claims;
- m. All communications between Farallon and Stonehill regarding any of the Claims;
- n. All communications between Farallon and any investors in any fund managed by Farallon regarding any of the Claims or valuation of the Claims;
- o. All communications between Seery and Farallon regarding Seery's compensation as Trustee of the Claimant Trust;
- p. All agreements and other communications between Seery and the Oversight Committee regarding Seery's compensation and all documents relating to, regarding, or reflecting such agreements and other communications;
- q. All base fees and performance fees which Farallon has received or may receive in connection with the Claims and all documents relating to, regarding, or reflecting the same;
- r. All monies received by Muck in connection with any of the Claims and any distributions made by Muck to any members of Muck relating to such Claims;
- s. Whether Farallon is a co-investor in any fund which holds an interest in Muck or otherwise holds a direct interest in Muck and all documents reflecting the same;
- t. All communications between Farallon and any of the following entities concerning any of the Claims:
 - i. UCC;

- ii. Highland;
 - iii. Grosvenor;
 - iv. Muck;
 - v. the Oversight Board.
- u. The sources of funds used by Muck for the acquisition of any of the Claims;
- v. The terms and conditions of any agreements governing the transfers of any of the Claims to Muck;
- w. Representations made by Farallon, Muck, Seery, and/or the Settling Parties in connection with the transfer of any of the Claims;
- x. Farallon's valuation or evaluation of HCM's Estate;
- y. Information learned regarding MGM during the pendency of the negotiations relating to the Claims;
- z. The appointment of Muck to the Oversight Board;
- aa. Farallon's historical relationships and business dealings with Seery and Grovesnor;
- bb. Representations made to the bankruptcy court in connection with the transfer of any of the Claims to Muck.

EXHIBIT "2"

DOCUMENT REQUESTS

1. Any and all documents created by, prepared for, or received by Farallon concerning any of the following topics:
 - a. the transfer of the Claims;
 - b. negotiation and/or consummation of any agreement regarding the transfer of the Claims;
 - c. valuation of the Claims or the assets underlying the Claims;
 - d. promises and representations made in connection with the transfer of the Claims;
 - e. any due diligence undertaken by Farallon or Muck prior to acquiring the Claims;
 - f. consideration for the transfer of the Claims;
 - g. the value of HCM's Estate;
 - h. the projected future value of HCM's Estate;
 - i. past distributions and projected distributions from HCM's Estate;
 - j. compensation earned by or paid to Seery in connection with or relating to the Claims;
 - k. compensation earned by or paid to Seery for his roles as CEO, CRO, and Foreign Representative of HCM, Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust, and/or Independent Director of Strand; and
 - l. any future compensation to be paid to Seery as Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust.
2. Any and all communications between Farallon, on the one hand, and any of the following individuals or entities: (i) Seery, (ii) the UCC, (iii) the Settling Parties, (iv) Stonehill, (vi) Grosvenor, or, (vii) the Oversight Board, concerning any of the following topics:
 - a. the transfer of the Claims;
 - b. negotiation and/or consummation of any agreement regarding the transfer of the Claims;
 - c. valuation of the Claims or the assets underlying the Claims;

- d. promises and representations made in connection with the transfer of the Claims;
 - e. any due diligence undertaken by Farallon or Muck prior to acquiring the Claims;
 - f. consideration for the transfer of the Claims;
 - g. the value of HCM's Estate;
 - h. the projected future value of HCM's Estate;
 - i. past distributions and projected distributions from HCM's Estate;
 - j. compensation earned by or paid to Seery in connection with or relating to the Claims;
 - k. compensation earned by or paid to Seery for his roles as CEO, CRO, and Foreign Representative of HCM, Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust, and/or Independent Director of Strand; and
 - l. any future compensation to be paid to Seery as Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust.
3. All correspondence and/or other documents by or between Farallon and/or Muck and any investors in any fund regarding the Claims and/or the acquisition or transfer of the Claims.
 4. Any and all documents reflecting the sources of funding used by Muck to acquire any of the Claims.
 5. Organizational and formation documents relating to Muck including, but not limited to, Muck's certificate of formation, company agreement, bylaws, and the identification of all members and managing members.
 6. Company resolutions prepared by or on behalf of Muck approving the acquisition of any of the Claims.
 7. Any and all documents reflecting any internal or external audits regarding Muck's NAV.
 8. Agreements between Farallon and Muck regarding management, advisory, or other services provided to Muck by Farallon.
 9. Any and all documents reviewed by Farallon as part of its evaluation and due diligence regarding any of the Claims.
 10. Any documents reflecting any communications with James Dondero;
 11. Annual fund audits relating to Muck.

12. Muck's NAV Statements.

13. Documents reflecting the fees or other compensation earned by Farallon in connection with the investment in, acquisition of, transfer of, and/or management of any of the Claims.

3116467

EXHIBIT "B"

CAUSE NO. _____

IN RE:	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT
	§	
HUNTER MOUNTAIN	§	
INVESTMENT TRUST	§	____th JUDICIAL DISTRICT
	§	
<i>Petitioner,</i>	§	
	§	DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

NOTICE OF DEPOSITION OF STONEHILL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

TO: Stonehill Capital Management, LLC, by and through its attorney of record
_____.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to Tex. R. Civ. P. 199, 202, and 205, Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT") will take the deposition on oral examination under oath of Stonehill Capital Management, LLC ("Stonehill") on _____, 2023 at _____.m. before a notary public or other person authorized to administer a proper oath and will be recorded by stenographic means. The deposition will take place at _____ before a court reporter and videographer and will continue from day to day until completed. The deposition may also be recorded by non-stenographic (videotape) means.

Please take further notice that, pursuant to Tex. R. Civ. P. 199.2(b), Stonehill is requested to designate one or more person(s) most knowledgeable and prepared to testify on behalf of Stonehill concerning the topics identified on Exhibit "1", and to produce the documents described in Exhibit "2", attached hereto.

002133

Respectfully submitted,

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smcentire@pmmlaw.com
Ian B. Salzer
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Facsimile: (713) 960-7347

*Attorneys for Petitioner Hunter Mountain
Investment Trust*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on January ___, 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on all known counsel of record in accordance with the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Sawnie A. McEntire

EXHIBIT "A"
TO NOTICE OF DEPOSITION OF STONEHILL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

For purposes of the attached Exhibits "1" and "2", the following rules and definitions shall apply.

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

1. The terms "all" and "each" shall be construed as all and each.
2. The terms "all" and "any" shall be construed as all and any.
3. The connectives "and" and "or" shall be construed either disjunctively or conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope.
4. The use of the singular form of any word includes the plural and vice versa.

DEFINITIONS

The terms used herein shall have the following meanings unless the context requires otherwise:

Acis. The term "Acis" refers to Acis Capital Management, L.P. and Acis Capital Management GP LLC, collectively.

Any and all. The terms "any" and "all" should be understood in either the most or the least inclusive sense as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside its scope. "Any" includes the word "all," and "all" includes the term "any."

Bankruptcy Case. The term "Bankruptcy Case" shall mean the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy of Debtor Highland Capital Management, L.P., Case No. 19-34054 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas.

Claims. The term "Claims" shall mean the claims against Highland's Estate transferred to/acquired by Muck and/or Jessup as evidenced by Bankruptcy Case Dkt. Nos. 2215, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2697, 2698.

Communication. The term "communication" means any manner in which the mental processes of one individual are related to another, including without limitation, any verbal utterance, correspondence, **email, text message**, statement, transmission of information by computer or other device, letters, telegrams, telexes, cables, telephone

conversations, and records or notations made in connection therewith, notes, memoranda, sound recordings, electronic data storage devices, and any other reported, recorded or graphic matter or document relating to any exchange of information.

Concerning. The term “concerning” means reflecting, regarding, relating to, referring to, describing, evidencing, or constituting.

Document or documents. The terms “document” or “documents” shall mean anything that may be considered to be a document or tangible thing within the meaning of the TEXAS RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, including (without limitation) Electronically Stored Information and the originals and all copies of any correspondence, memoranda, handwritten or other notes, letters, files, records, papers, drafts and prior versions, diaries, calendars, telephone or other message slips, invoices, files, statements, books, ledgers, journals, work sheets, inventories, accounts, calculations, computations, studies, reports, indices, summaries, facsimiles, telegrams, telecopied matter, publications, pamphlets, brochures, periodicals, sound recordings, surveys, statistical compilations, work papers, photographs, videos, videotapes, drawings, charts, graphs, models, contracts, illustrations, tabulations, records (including tape recordings and transcriptions thereof) of meetings, conferences and telephone or other conversations or communications, financial statements, photostats, e-mails, microfilm, microfiche, data sheets, data processing cards, computer tapes or printouts, disks, word processing or computer diskettes, computer software, source and object codes, computer programs and other writings, or recorded, transcribed, punched, taped and other written, printed, recorded, digital, or graphic matters and/or electronic data of any kind however produced or reproduced and maintained, prepared, received, or transmitted, including any reproductions or copies of documents which are not identical duplicates of the original and any reproduction or copies of documents of which the originals are not in your possession, custody or control.

Electronically Stored Information or ESI. The terms “Electronically Stored Information” or “ESI” shall mean and include all documents, notes, photographs, images, digital, analog or other information stored in an electronic medium. Please produce all Documents/ESI in .TIF format (OCR text, single page). Please also provide a Summation Pro Load File (.dii) respect to all such Documents/ESI

Estate. The term “Estate” means HCM’s bankruptcy estate.

Farallon. The term “Farallon,” refers to Farallon Capital Management, LLC and its corporate parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates and entities it manages or operates, including, but not limited to, Muck Holdings, LLC. These terms also include any owners, partners, shareholders, agents, employees, representatives, attorneys, predecessors, successors,

assigns, related entities, parent companies, subsidiaries, and/or entities in which Farallon is a general partner or owns an entities' general partner, or anyone else acting on Farallon's behalf, now or at any time relevant to the response.

Grosvenor. The term "Grosvenor" refers to Grosvenor Capital Management, L.P.

HarbourVest. The term "HarbourVest" refers to HarbourVest 2017 Global Fund L.P., HarbourVest 2017 Global AIF L.P., HarbourVest Dover Street IX Investment L.P., HV International VIII Secondary L.P., HarbourVest Skew Base AIF L.P., and HarbourVest Partners L.P., collectively.

HCM. The term "HCM" refers to debtor Highland Capital Management, L.P.

Jessup. The term "Jessup" refers to Jessup Holdings, LLC.

MGM. The term "MGM" refers to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc.

Muck. The term "Muck" shall refer to Muck Holdings, LLC.

NAV. The term "NAV" means net asset value.

Oversight Board. The term "Oversight Board" refers to the Claimant Trust Oversight Committee (a/k/a the Oversight Board of the Highland Claimant Trust) as identified in Bankruptcy Case **Dkt. No. 2801**.

Person. The term "person" is defined as any natural person or any business, legal, or governmental entity or association.

Plan. The term "Plan" refers to the Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization of Highland Capital Management, L.P. (as Modified).

Redeemer. The term "Redeemer" means the Redeemer Committee of the Highland Crusader Funds.

Seery. The term "Seery" refers to James P. ("Jim") Seery.

Settling Parties. The term "Settling Parties" refers to Redeemer, Acis, HarbourVest, and UBS, collectively.

Stonehill," "you," and "your." The terms "Stonehill", "you," and "your" shall mean Stonehill Capital Management, LLC and its corporate parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates and entities it manages or operates, including, but not limited to Jessup Holdings, LLC. These terms also include any owners, partners, shareholders, agents, employees,

representatives, attorneys, predecessors, successors, assigns, related entities, parent companies, subsidiaries, and/or entities in which Stonehill is a general partner or owns an entities' general partner, or anyone else acting on Stonehill's behalf, now or at any time relevant to the response .

Strand. The term "Strand" refers to Strand Advisors, Inc.

UBS. The term "UBS" refers to UBS Securities LLC and UBS AG London Branch, collectively.

EXHIBIT "1"

TOPIC CATEGORIES

The witness(es) designated by Stonehill to testify on its behalf is (are) requested to testify concerning the following Topic Categories:

- a. The substance, types, and sources of information Stonehill considered in making any decision to invest in any of the Claims on behalf of itself, Jessup, and/or any fund with which Stonehill is connected;
- b. Whether Stonehill conducted due diligence, and the substance and identification of any due diligence (including associated documents), when evaluating any of the Claims;
- c. Any and all communications with James Dondero;
- d. The extent to which Stonehill was involved in creating and organizing Jessup in connection with the acquisition of any of the Claims;
- e. The organizational structure of Jessup (including identification of all members, managing members), as well as the purpose for creating Jessup, including, but not limited to, regarding holding title to any of the Claims;
- f. Any internal valuations of Jessup's Net Asset Value (NAV), as well as all assets owned by Jessup;
- g. Any external valuation or audits of the NAV attributable to any of the Claims;
- h. Any documents reflecting profit forecasts relating to any of the Claims;
- i. All communications between Stonehill and Seery relating to any of the Claims;

- j. All forecasted payout(s) on any of the Claims and all documents including or reflecting the same;
- k. All communications between Stonehill and any of the Settling Parties concerning any of the Claims;
- l. Any negotiations between Stonehill and any of the Settling Parties concerning any of the Claims;
- m. All communications between Stonehill and Farallon regarding any of the Claims;
- n. All communications between Stonehill and any investors in any fund managed by Stonehill regarding any of the Claims or valuation of the Claims;
- o. All communications between Seery and Stonehill regarding Seery's compensation as Trustee of the Claimant Trust;
- p. All agreements and other communications between Seery and the Oversight Committee regarding Seery's compensation and all documents relating to, regarding, or reflecting such agreements and other communications;
- q. All base fees and performance fees which Stonehill has received or may receive in connection with the Claims and all documents relating to, regarding, or reflecting the same;
- r. All monies received by Jessup in connection with any of the Claims and any distributions made by Jessup to any members of Jessup relating to such Claims;
- s. Whether Stonehill is a co-investor in any fund which holds an interest in Jessup or otherwise holds a direct interest in Jessup and all documents reflecting the same;
- t. All communications between Stonehill and any of the following entities concerning any of the Claims:
 - i. UCC;

- ii. Highland;
 - iii. Grosvenor;
 - iv. Jessup;
 - v. the Oversight Board.
- u. The sources of funds used by Jessup for the acquisition of any of the Claims;
 - v. The terms and conditions of any agreements governing the transfers of any of the Claims to Jessup;
 - w. Representations made by Stonehill, Jessup, Seery, and/or the Settling Parties in connection with the transfer of any of the Claims;
 - x. Stonehill's valuation or evaluation of HCM's Estate;
 - y. Information learned regarding MGM during the pendency of the negotiations relating to the Claims;
 - z. The appointment of Jessup to the Oversight Board;
 - aa. Stonehill's historical relationships and business dealings with Seery and Grovesnor;
 - bb. Representations made to the bankruptcy court in connection with the transfer of any of the Claims to Jessup.

EXHIBIT "2"

DOCUMENT REQUESTS

1. Any and all documents created by, prepared for, or received by Stonehill concerning any of the following topics:
 - a. the transfer of the Claims;
 - b. negotiation and/or consummation of any agreement regarding the transfer of the Claims;
 - c. valuation of the Claims or the assets underlying the Claims;
 - d. promises and representations made in connection with the transfer of the Claims;
 - e. any due diligence undertaken by Stonehill or Jessup prior to acquiring the Claims;
 - f. consideration for the transfer of the Claims;
 - g. the value of HCM's Estate;
 - h. the projected future value of HCM's Estate;
 - i. past distributions and projected distributions from HCM's Estate;
 - j. compensation earned by or paid to Seery in connection with or relating to the Claims;
 - k. compensation earned by or paid to Seery for his roles as CEO, CRO, and Foreign Representative of HCM, Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust, and/or Independent Director of Strand; and
 - l. any future compensation to be paid to Seery as Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust.
2. Any and all communications between Stonehill, on the one hand, and any of the following individuals or entities: (i) Seery, (ii) the UCC, (iii) the Settling Parties, (iv) Farallon, (vi) Grosvenor, or, (vii) the Oversight Board, concerning any of the following topics:
 - a. the transfer of the Claims;
 - b. negotiation and/or consummation of any agreement regarding the transfer of the Claims;
 - c. valuation of the Claims or the assets underlying the Claims;

- d. promises and representations made in connection with the transfer of the Claims;
 - e. any due diligence undertaken by Stonehill or Jessup prior to acquiring the Claims;
 - f. consideration for the transfer of the Claims;
 - g. the value of HCM's Estate;
 - h. the projected future value of HCM's Estate;
 - i. past distributions and projected distributions from HCM's Estate;
 - j. compensation earned by or paid to Seery in connection with or relating to the Claims;
 - k. compensation earned by or paid to Seery for his roles as CEO, CRO, and Foreign Representative of HCM, Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust, and/or Independent Director of Strand; and
 - l. any future compensation to be paid to Seery as Trustee of the Highland Claimant Trust.
3. All correspondence and/or other documents by or between Stonehill and/or Jessup and any investors in any fund regarding the Claims and/or the acquisition or transfer of the Claims.
 4. Any and all documents reflecting the sources of funding used by Jessup to acquire any of the Claims.
 5. Organizational and formation documents relating to Jessup including, but not limited to, Jessup's certificate of formation, company agreement, bylaws, and the identification of all members and managing members.
 6. Company resolutions prepared by or on behalf of Jessup approving the acquisition of any of the Claims.
 7. Any and all documents reflecting any internal or external audits regarding Jessup's NAV.
 8. Agreements between Stonehill and Jessup regarding management, advisory, or other services provided to Jessup by Stonehill.
 9. Any and all documents reviewed by Stonehill as part of its evaluation and due diligence regarding any of the Claims.
 10. Any documents reflecting any communications with James Dondero;
 11. Annual fund audits relating to Jessup.

12. Jessup's NAV Statements.

13. Documents reflecting the fees or other compensation earned by Stonehill in connection with the investment in, acquisition of, transfer of, and/or management of any of the Claims.

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Exhibit 4-B

002146

1 APPEARANCES:

2

3 MR. SAWNIE A. McENTIRE ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER
4 State Bar No. 13590100 Hunter Mountain
5 PARSONS McENTIRE Investment Trust
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7 1700 Pacific Avenue
8 Suite 4400
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11 Facsimile: (214) 237-4340
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13 and

14 MR. ROGER L. McCLEARY
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16 PARSONS McENTIRE
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19 Suite 1800
20 Houston, Texas 77056
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23 Email: rmccleary@pmmlaw.com

24

25

17 MR. DAVID C. SCHULTE ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENTS
18 State Bar No. 24037456 Farallon Capital
19 HOLLAND & KNIGHT, LLP Management, LLC, and
20 1722 Routh Street Stonehill Capital
21 Suite 1500 Management LLC
22 Dallas, Texas 75201
23 Telephone: (214) 964-9500
24 Facsimile: (214) 964-9501
25 Email: david.schulte@hklaw.com

26

27

28

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* * *

VOLUME 1 INDEX

PETITIONER HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST'S

RULE 202 PETITION

which was heard on

Wednesday, February 22, 2023

<u>PROCEEDINGS:</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Vol</u>
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Response by Mr. Sawnie A. McEntire.....	65	1
Response by Mr. David C. Schulte.....	73	1
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PETITIONER'S EXHIBITS INDEX

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	(Excluded)		
		<u>Offered</u>	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Vol</u>
P-1	Declaration of Mark Patrick	36	42	1
P1-A	Claimant Trust Agreement	36	42	1
P1-B	Division of Corporations - Filing	36	42	1
P1-C	Division of Corporations - Filing	36	42	1
P1-D	Order Approving Debtor's Settlement	36	42	1
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P1-H	July 6, 2021, Alvarez & Marsal letter to Highland Crusader Funds Stakeholder	36 --	41 42	1 1
P1-I	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	36	42	1

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PETITIONER'S EXHIBITS INDEX continued

		(Excluded)		
<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Offered</u>	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Vol</u>
PI-J	Exhibit A Highland Capital Management, L.P. Disclaimer for Financial Projections	36	42	1
PI-K	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	36	42	1
P-2	Declaration of James Dondero	36	42	1
P2-1	Jim Dondero email dated Thursday, December 2020	36	(41)	1

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RESPONDENT'S EXHIBITS INDEX

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	(Excluded)		
		<u>Offered</u>	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Vol</u>
R-1	Cause No. DC-21-09543 Verified Amended Petition	41	44	1
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R-3	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-4	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-5	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
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R-7	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-8	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-9	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-10	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1

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RESPONDENT'S EXHIBITS INDEX continued

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	(Excluded)		
		<u>Offered</u>	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Vol</u>
R-11	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-12	United State Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-12239	41	44	1
R-13	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-14	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-15	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-16	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1
R-17	United States Bankruptcy Court Case No. 19-34054	41	44	1

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, Counsel.

We are here in DC-23-01004, In re:
Hunter Mountain Investment Trust.

And who is here for the plaintiff?

MR. McENTIRE: For the petitioner,
Your Honor, Sawnie McEntire and my partner
Roger McCleary.

THE COURT: Okay. And then for Farallon?

MR. SCHULTE: My name is David Schulte and
I represent both of the respondents. It's Farallon
Capital Management, LLC, and Stonehill Capital
Management, LLC.

THE COURT: We are here today on a request
for a 202 petition. I know one of the issues is the
related suit, but let's just plow into it and we'll
go from there.

Okay. Counsel?

MR. McENTIRE: May I approach the bench?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. McENTIRE: And I've given Mr. Schulte
copies of all these materials.

In the interest of time, I have all the
key pleadings here, which I will give you a copy of.

1 THE COURT: Thank you.

2 MR. McENTIRE: And this is the evidentiary
3 submission that we submitted about a week ago.

4 THE COURT: Right.

5 MR. McENTIRE: To the extent you are
6 interested, it is cross-referenced by exhibit number
7 to the references in our petition to the docket in the
8 bankruptcy court.

9 THE COURT: I appreciate that. Otherwise,
10 I go hunting for stuff.

11 MR. McENTIRE: This is a PowerPoint.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MR. McENTIRE: And, lastly, a proposed
14 order.

15 THE COURT: Wonderful.

16 MR. McENTIRE: And Mr. Schulte has copies
17 of it all.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. McENTIRE: May I proceed, Your Honor?

20 THE COURT: You may.

21 MR. McENTIRE: All right. Your Honor,
22 we are here for leave of court to conduct discovery
23 under Rule 202 to investigate potential claims.

24 The issue before the court is not whether
25 we have an actual claim.

1 THE COURT: Right.

2 MR. McENTIRE: We do not even need to
3 state a cause of action. It is simply the investigation
4 of potential claims.

5 Mr. Mark Patrick is here with us today.
6 He's behind me. Mr. Patrick is the administrator of
7 Hunter Mountain, which is a Delaware trust.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. McENTIRE: He is the manager of
10 Rand Advisors, which is also an investment manager
11 of the trust. And, in effect, for all intents and
12 purposes, Mr. Patrick manages the assets of the trust on
13 a daily basis.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. McENTIRE: There are potential claims
16 that we're investigating. And I'll go through some
17 of these because I know opposing counsel has raised
18 standing issues.

19 THE COURT: Right.

20 MR. McENTIRE: And I think we can address
21 all those standing issues.

22 Insider trading is in itself a wrong
23 as recognized by courts. And I'll refer you to the
24 opinions. We believe there's a breach of fiduciary
25 duties, and that may take a little explanation.

1 At the time that Farallon and Stonehill
2 acquired these claims, through their special purpose
3 entities Muck and Jessup, they were outsiders.

4 THE COURT: Right.

5 MR. McENTIRE: But by acquiring the
6 information in the manner in which we believe they did,
7 they became insiders. And when they became insiders,
8 under relevant authorities they owe fiduciary duties.

9 And at the time they acquired the claims,
10 my client Hunter Mountain Investment Trust was the
11 99.5 percent interest holder or stakeholder in
12 Highland Capital.

13 THE COURT: Right.

14 MR. McENTIRE: We also believe a knowing
15 participation of breach of fiduciary duties under
16 another name, aiding and abetting. But Texas recognizes
17 it as knowing participation. Unjust enrichment,
18 constructive trust, and tortious interference.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 MR. McENTIRE: Farallon and Stonehill are
21 effectively hedge funds. And so is Highland Capital.

22 They were created. They actually did
23 create Muck and Jessup. Those are the two entities
24 that actually are titled with the claims. They
25 acquired it literally days before the transfers.

1 So the reason we're focusing our discovery
2 effort on Farallon and Stonehill, we are confident
3 that any meaningful discovery -- emails, letters,
4 correspondence, document drafts, things of that
5 nature -- probably predated the existence of
6 Muck and Jessup.

7 THE COURT: Right.

8 MR. McENTIRE: That's why we're focusing
9 our discovery effort on Farallon and on Stonehill.

10 But, needless to say, Farallon, Stonehill,
11 Muck and Jessup, having all participated in this
12 acquisition, they're all insiders for purposes
13 of assuming fiduciary duties.

14 And as I said, outsiders become insiders
15 under the relevant authority. And one key case is the
16 Washington Mutual case --

17 THE COURT: Right.

18 MR. McENTIRE: -- which we cited in our
19 materials.

20 I would also just let you know, this is
21 not something in total isolation. We understand we're
22 not privy to the details. But we understand the Texas
23 State Security Board also has an open investigation that
24 has not been closed.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. McENTIRE: And that's by way of
2 background.

3 202 allows presuit discovery for a couple
4 of reasons. And I won't belabor the point. One is to
5 investigate potential claims.

6 There is no issue of notice or service
7 here. There's no issue of personal jurisdiction.
8 Farallon and Stonehill made a general appearance.

9 THE COURT: Right.

10 MR. McENTIRE: There's no issue concerning
11 subject-matter jurisdiction. They actually concede that
12 the court has jurisdiction on page 8 of their response.

13 The court's inquiry today is a limited
14 judicial inquiry. There are really two avenues which
15 I'll explain, but, first, I think the salient avenue
16 is does the benefit of the discovery outweigh the
17 burden.

18 And I think as I will hopefully
19 demonstrate, I think that we clearly do.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. McENTIRE: The merits of a potential
22 claim, the case law is clear, is not before the court.

23 Much of their brief and their response
24 is devoted to trying to attack the fact that there
25 is no duty or things such as standing.

1 But the reality of it is we are not
2 required to actually prove up a cause of action to
3 this court although I think I can. In this process,
4 I probably certainly can identify a potential cause of
5 action. That's not our obligation to carry our burden.

6 There was an issue about timely submission
7 of evidence they raised in a footnote, but I think that
8 was resolved before the court took the bench.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. McENTIRE: I've handed you a binder
11 with Mr. Mark Patrick's affidavit and Jim Dondero's
12 affidavit.

13 As I understand it, correct me if I'm
14 wrong, you're not objecting to the submission of that
15 evidence. Is that correct?

16 MR. SCHULTE: Almost.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, I do object
19 to the two declarations that were submitted I believe
20 five days before the hearing.

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 MR. SCHULTE: As Your Honor is aware,
23 Rule 202 contemplates 15 days' notice. The petition
24 itself was required to be verified. It was verified
25 and then new substance was added by way of these

1 declarations five days before the hearing.

2 And so we would argue that that has the
3 effect of amending or supplementing the petition within
4 that 15-day notice period.

5 All that said, I don't have any issue with
6 the majority of the documents attached to Mr. Patrick's
7 declaration.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. SCHULTE: So I do object on the
10 grounds of hearsay and timeliness to the declarations.

11 On Exhibit H to Mr. Patrick's declaration,
12 I object to that document on the grounds of hearsay.

13 THE COURT: Okay. Which one?

14 MR. SCHULTE: Exhibit H to Mr. Patrick's
15 declaration on the basis of hearsay.

16 All the other documents are I believe
17 file-stamped copies of the pleadings filed in the
18 bankruptcy, which I don't have any issue with that.

19 And then the exhibit to Mr. Dondero's
20 declaration is an email that's objected to on the basis
21 of hearsay. And it hasn't been proven up as a business
22 record or any other way that will get past hearsay.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. SCHULTE: So those are the limited
25 objections I have to what's in that filing, Your Honor.

1 MR. McENTIRE: And I will address those
2 objections. And we're prepared to put Mr. Patrick on
3 the stand, if necessary.

4 I would point out that the case law is
5 very clear that there's no 15-day rule here.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 MR. McENTIRE: We have asked the court
8 to take judicial notice of all of our evidence in our
9 petition itself.

10 The 15 days is the amount of time you have
11 to give notice before the hearing --

12 THE COURT: Right.

13 MR. McENTIRE: -- but the case law
14 is clear that I can put live testimony on, I can
15 put affidavit testimony on.

16 THE COURT: This is an evidentiary
17 hearing.

18 MR. McENTIRE: That's correct.

19 And that includes affidavits. And
20 affidavits are routinely accepted in these types of
21 proceedings and I have the case law I can cite to the
22 court.

23 MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, in contrast,
24 I think if this were, for example, an injunction
25 hearing, I don't believe that an affidavit would be

1 the substitute in an injunction hearing for live
2 testimony.

3 And so if this is an evidentiary standard,
4 I don't think that these affidavits should come in for
5 the truth of the matter asserted. The witnesses should
6 testify to the facts that they want to prove up.

7 MR. McENTIRE: I could give the court a
8 cite.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. McENTIRE: It's Glassdoor, Inc. versus
11 Andra Group.

12 THE COURT: What was the name of it?

13 MR. McENTIRE: Glassdoor, Inc. versus
14 Andra Group. It is 560 S.W.3d 281. It specifically
15 addresses the use and relies upon affidavits in the
16 record for purposes of a Rule 202.

17 So, with that said, I will address it in
18 more detail in a moment. The evidentiary rule, to be
19 clear, is it has to be supported by evidence. Seven
20 days was the date that I picked because it was well
21 in advance. It's the standard rule that's used for
22 discovery issues. It's seven days before a hearing.

23 So I picked it. He's had it for seven
24 days. He's never filed any written objections to my
25 evidence. None.

1 And under the Local Rules I would think
2 he would have objected within three business days.
3 He did not do that, and so I'm a little surprised
4 by the objection.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. McENTIRE: All right. We do have
7 copies of all the certified records, but I gave you
8 the agenda on that. And we talked about the two
9 declarations.

10 So the limited judicial inquiry is the
11 only issue before the district court. It's whether
12 or not to allow the discovery, not the merits of any
13 claim yea or nay.

14 THE COURT: Right.

15 MR. McENTIRE: There's no need for us to
16 even plead a cause of action, although we did.

17 Mr. Schulte goes to great length in
18 his response to take issue with our cause of action,
19 suggesting we had none. We do. But we're not even
20 under an obligation to plead it; nevertheless, we did.

21 This is actually a two-part test. The
22 first part was allowing the petitioner -- in this case,
23 Hunter Mountain -- to take the requested deposition may
24 prevent a failure or delay of justice, or the likely
25 benefit outweighs the burden. Both apply here.

1 These trades took place in April of 2021,
2 three of the four. The fourth I think took place in the
3 summer.

4 And our goal is to obtain the discovery
5 in a timely manner so we do not have any argument, valid
6 or invalid, that there's a limitations issue.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. McENTIRE: And so any further delay,
9 such as transferring this to another court or back to
10 the bankruptcy court, which it does not have
11 jurisdiction, would cause tremendous delay.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 MR. McENTIRE: Hunter Mountain, a little
14 bit of background. It is an investment trust. When
15 it has money, it participates directly in funding the
16 Dallas Foundation --

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. McENTIRE: -- which is a very I think
19 well-respected and recognized charitable foundation.

20 Certain individuals and pastors from
21 various churches are actually here because Hunter
22 Mountain indirectly, but ultimately, provides a
23 significant source of funding for their outreach
24 programs and their charitable functions and programs.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. McENTIRE: The empirical evidence in
2 the documents that are before the court, regardless of
3 what's in the affidavits, just screams that there was
4 no due diligence here.

5 Now, we know in Mr. Dondero's affidavit
6 he had a conversation with representatives of Farallon,
7 which would be admissions against interest. They're
8 admissions basically against interest that they
9 effectively did no due diligence.

10 Yet we believe, upon information and
11 belief, that they invested over \$167 million. There
12 are two sets of claims. There's a Class 8 claim and
13 a Class 9 creditor claim.

14 THE COURT: Right.

15 MR. McENTIRE: Their expectations at the
16 time that they acquired these claims was that Class 9
17 would get zero recovery.

18 So who spends \$167 million when their
19 expectation on return of investment is zero? Who spends
20 \$167 million even in Class 8 when the expected return is
21 just 71 percent and is actually declining? And I think
22 it's actually admitted in the affidavit that Mr. Dondero
23 provided.

24 So without being hyperbolic or
25 exaggerating, the data that was available publicly

1 was extremely pessimistic and doubtful that there would
2 be any recovery.

3 We have direct information -- admissions,
4 frankly -- that Farallon had access to non-public
5 material, non-public information. And that was
6 the fact that MGM Studios was up for sale.

7 Mr. Dondero was on the board of directors.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. McENTIRE: He communicated, because
10 of his responsibilities, this information to Mr. Seery.

11 And Mr. Seery, apparently, would have been
12 restricted. He couldn't use it or distribute it.

13 THE COURT: Right.

14 And I don't know a lot about securities
15 law but, yeah, that would be insider information.
16 Right?

17 MR. McENTIRE: Yes.

18 And it appears from the affidavit that
19 Mr. Dondero submitted that Farallon was aware of the
20 information before the sale closed, before they closed
21 their acquisitions.

22 And Mr. Dondero asked the question are
23 you willing to even sell your claims and they said no.
24 Or even 30 percent more and they said no. We're told
25 that they're going to be very valuable.

1 Well, no one else had this information, so
2 we have a problem here that we have two outsiders who
3 are now insiders. They've acquired potentially very
4 valuable claims with the sale of MGM.

5 They also acquired information concerning
6 the portfolios of these companies over which Highland
7 Capital managed and had ownership interests, so we're
8 talking about having access to information that any
9 other bidder or suitor would not have.

10 So this is how they were divided up.
11 \$270 million in Class 8. Each of the creditors
12 right here are the unsecured creditors who sold.
13 They were the sellers.

14 THE COURT: Right.

15 MR. McENTIRE: And these are the claims in
16 the Class 9.

17 So you have \$95 million in Class 9 claims
18 that are being acquired when the expectation is that
19 there will be zero return on investment. You have
20 \$270 million where the expectation was extremely
21 low and pessimistic.

22 And here are the documents. And
23 Mr. Schulte has not objected to these. This particular
24 document is Exhibit 1-J to Mr. Patrick's affidavit.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. McENTIRE: This came out of the plan.
2 So when the bankruptcy plan was confirmed in February
3 2021, Farallon, Stonehill, Muck and Jessup, the latter
4 two weren't even in existence.

5 THE COURT: Right.

6 MR. McENTIRE: Farallon and Stonehill were
7 complete strangers to the bankruptcy proceedings, yet
8 they come in in the wake of this information and
9 they invest tens if not hundreds of millions of
10 dollars with no apparent due diligence.

11 The situation gets even worse. And this
12 is Exhibit 1-I to Mr. Patrick's affidavit. And as
13 I understand, Mr. Schulte does not object to these
14 documents. It's declining. And then, suddenly,
15 they're in the money.

16 And at the end of the third quarter last
17 year, they're already making 255 million bucks. And
18 that's a far cry from the original investment. This
19 is for both Class 8 and Class 9.

20 So Mr. Patrick states the purpose of
21 this is to seek cancellation. Another word for it
22 in bankruptcy-ese would be disallowance. But the
23 cancellation of these claims and disgorgement.

24 If these are ill-gotten gains, regardless
25 of the rubric or the monicker that you place on it --

1 breach of fiduciary duty as insiders, aiding and
2 abetting or knowing participation in fiduciary duties,
3 because a lot of people have fiduciary duties on this
4 stuff. No matter what you call it, disgorgement is a
5 remedy.

6 Wrongdoers should not be entitled to
7 profit from their wrongdoing.

8 Mr. Schulte makes a big point that we
9 can't prove damages. Well, first of all, I don't agree
10 with the conclusion.

11 THE COURT: Right.

12 MR. McENTIRE: But even if he was right,
13 disgorgement is a proxy for damages. And we have an
14 entitlement and a right to explore how much they have
15 actually received, when did they receive it.

16 The weathervane is tilting in one
17 direction here, Judge.

18 Clearly, there is a creditor trust
19 agreement. That's a very important document. It spells
20 out rights and obligations. It's part of the plan.

21 There's a waterfall. And on page 27 of
22 the creditor trust agreement a waterfall is exactly
23 what it suggests. You have one bucket gets full,
24 you go to the next bucket all the way down.

25 THE COURT: Class 1 or tier 1.

1 I can't remember the category. I don't
2 do bankruptcy. But, yeah, those get paid, then the
3 next level, then the next level.

4 So by the time you get down to
5 level 10, which I think is what Hunter Mountain was,
6 theoretically, there wouldn't have been anything left.

7 MR. McENTIRE: That's correct.

8 But here, if Class 8 and Class 9 -- and
9 I will say the big elephant in those two classes are
10 Farallon and Stonehill or their special purpose entity
11 bucket Jessup -- they have 95 percent of that category.

12 And suddenly they're not entitled to keep
13 what they've got, and suddenly there's a disallowance,
14 or suddenly a cancellation regardless of the theory
15 or the cause of action -- and we have several avenues
16 here -- a lot of money is going to flow into the
17 coffers of Hunter Mountain, and a lot of money will flow
18 into the Dallas Foundation, and a lot of money will flow
19 into the coffers of charities.

20 So there is standing here. Standing
21 requires the existence of a duty. We think we have
22 duties.

23 And a concrete injury. And if these
24 claims were manipulated, we have a concrete injury
25 and our proxy is disgorgement.

1 We've been deprived of an opportunity to
2 share in category 10 or as we just described it in the
3 waterfall under the creditor trust agreement.

4 THE COURT: Right.

5 MR. McENTIRE: Their burden is to show
6 that this discovery has no benefit. No. That's my
7 burden to show benefit. But their burden would be
8 to show that it's overly burdensome to them.

9 And I find that difficult to understand
10 since part of their response is devoted to the fact
11 that, hey, judge in Dallas County, you should turn
12 this over to Judge Jernigan in the bankruptcy court.

13 THE COURT: Because it's bankruptcy,
14 you know.

15 MR. McENTIRE: In bankruptcy, that's their
16 invitation.

17 THE COURT: Right.

18 MR. McENTIRE: Well, if they're inviting
19 us to go do the discovery in bankruptcy court, it
20 doesn't seem to be that burdensome because it's
21 going to be the same discovery.

22 And, by the way, Judge Jernigan actually
23 does not have jurisdiction over these proceedings.
24 The other earlier proceeding, as you know, they
25 attempted to remove it to her court and it was remanded.

1 Clearly, she does not have jurisdiction.

2 The problem with bankruptcy involved,
3 in addition, if I wanted to do Rule 2004 discovery like
4 they're suggesting, that's their invitation. They would
5 like you to push us down the road.

6 Well, we can't afford to push it down the
7 road. Because if they push it down the road, I've got
8 to go file a motion with Judge Jernigan, get leave to
9 issue subpoenas.

10 THE COURT: Right.

11 MR. McENTIRE: They have 14 days to file
12 a motion to quash, then I have to file another motion.
13 And it's 21 days before their response is even filed.
14 And there's another 14 or 15 days before the reply is
15 filed. We're looking at 60, 70 days. And that's one
16 of the reasons we selected this procedure.

17 And, by the way, you hear the phrase forum
18 shopping a lot. Well, without engaging in the negative
19 inference that that term suggests, a plaintiff, a
20 petitioner, has the right to select its venue for a
21 variety of reasons.

22 Our venue is the state district courts
23 of Texas because it has an accelerated procedure. And
24 that's why we're here.

25 THE COURT: Right.

1 MR. McENTIRE: I've identified the
2 potential causes of action. Entities or people that
3 breach fiduciary duties and receive ill-gotten gains
4 a constructive trust may be imposed, disgorgement.
5 Then we do run into bankruptcy concepts.

6 But it's important to know that some of
7 these are not bankruptcy. Some of these are common law.

8 I suggest to the court, I don't have to
9 go get Judge Jernigan's permission to sue Farallon or
10 Stonehill for breach of fiduciary duties. I don't have
11 to get her permission to sue for knowing participation.

12 If I'm actually looking for equitable
13 disallowance, probably, maybe. But I can do the
14 discovery here and then make that decision whether
15 I need to go back to bankruptcy court.

16 I'm not foolish. I'm not going to run
17 afoul of Judge Jernigan's orders. If I have to go back
18 to Judge Jernigan to get permission, I will do it.

19 THE COURT: Right. Because only an
20 idiot runs afoul of the bankruptcy court.

21 MR. McENTIRE: Hopefully, I'm not that.

22 So I clearly understand what both my
23 ethical and lawyer obligations are. And I'm not
24 going to run afoul of any court orders.

25 But some of these remedies don't require

1 an overview by Judge Jernigan or the bankruptcy court.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. McENTIRE: They have a duty not to
4 commit fraud, whether it's commit fraud against us or
5 commit fraud against the estate.

6 They have a duty not to interfere with
7 the expectancies that we have as a B/C beneficiary.
8 That's a code name for a former Class 10 creditor.

9 They have a duty not to trade on inside
10 information, and that's the Washington Mutual case.

11 And I've just already mentioned that
12 because they were outsiders, they're insiders now.

13 These are their arguments. Our evidence
14 is timely. It's not untimely. It's not speculative.
15 It's not speculative because the events have already
16 taken place. I'm not talking about something
17 hypothetical.

18 THE COURT: Right.

19 MR. McENTIRE: My remedy flows from that.

20 So we're not projecting that I might have
21 a claim later on. I have a claim today. If I have a
22 claim today, I have it today. I have it and I want to
23 confirm it by this discovery. Because their wrongdoing
24 has already taken place, it's not hypothetical, it's not
25 futuristic, it's already occurred.

1 When they say they have no duty to us,
2 they're just wrong. They have duties not to breach
3 fiduciary duties. We have direct standing I believe to
4 bring a claim in that regard.

5 We have a right to bring direct standing
6 under the Washington Mutual case, which I'll discuss.

7 And we also have a right to bring a
8 derivative action.

9 THE COURT: Right.

10 MR. McENTIRE: And I notice that
11 they made a comment about that in their response.
12 But I can sue individually.

13 And I can also bring an action in the
14 alternative as a derivative action for the estate.
15 And these are all valid claims for the estate.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. McENTIRE: Transfer. This is not a
18 related case because it's not the litigation.

19 So if you just go to the very first
20 instance and you look at the Local Rule, it talks
21 about litigation and causes of action.

22 THE COURT: Right.

23 MR. McENTIRE: We don't have a cause
24 of action. We're not asserting one in this petition.
25 So this is not a related case that falls within the

1 four corners of the Local Rule.

2 THE COURT: Well, I guess the thing
3 is it's still a related case. Like if you file a 202
4 and then you file a lawsuit, that would be considered
5 related.

6 I looked at it and you're right.
7 Technically, it's different parties. I'll just say it's
8 a grey zone at best.

9 MR. McENTIRE: That's correct.

10 This is not a lawsuit in terms of causes
11 of action. It might be a related case if Mr. Dondero
12 had come in and filed a lawsuit. That would be a
13 related case. Mr. Dondero is not involved in this
14 process, other than as a fact witness.

15 These are all the evidentiary issues
16 that perhaps he's raised. Live testimony, affidavit
17 testimony is admissible.

18 The court considered numerous affidavits
19 filed with the court. And that's as recently as 2017.
20 These are all good cases, good law.

21 Equitable disallowance. It's kind of a
22 fuzzy image. This is a bankruptcy court case, but this
23 is simply to underscore the fact that in addition to
24 my common law remedies there is a very substantial
25 remedy in bankruptcy court.

1 It's not one I necessarily have to pursue,
2 but if I wanted to I could. But what it does do is it
3 helps to find some duties.

4 And here, the court has the right
5 to disallow a claim on equitable grounds in extreme
6 instances, perhaps very rare, where it is necessary
7 as a remedy. And they did it in this case.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9 MR. McENTIRE: This is simply an analogy
10 to securities fraud and the 10b-5 statute.

11 Insiders of a corporation are not limited
12 to officers and directors, but may include temporary
13 insiders who have entered into a special confidential
14 relationship in the conduct of the business of the
15 enterprise and are given access to information solely
16 for corporate purposes.

17 Well, what about the MGM stock? The court
18 finds that the Equity Committee -- so here's the
19 equity -- has stated a colorable claim. We were
20 99.5 percent equity.

21 The Equity Committee has stated a
22 colorable claim that the settlement noteholders became
23 temporary insiders because they acquired information
24 that was not of public knowledge in connection with
25 their acquisition.

1 And allowed them to participate in
2 negotiations with JPMC -- JPMorgan Chase -- for the
3 shared goal of reaching a settlement.

4 So these were outsiders that suddenly
5 became temporary insiders because of access to inside
6 information.

7 This is not a new concept. It comes
8 from the United States Supreme Court. Fiduciaries
9 cannot utilize inside information.

10 THE COURT: Right.

11 MR. McENTIRE: And we believe we
12 have enough before the court to support and justify
13 a further investigation that this may have occurred.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. McENTIRE: Now, not a related case.
16 The Jim Dondero case is actually closed.

17 THE COURT: Right.

18 MR. McENTIRE: And I'll be frank with you.
19 In all candor, I never thought this was a possible
20 related case.

21 THE COURT: I mean, we're talking about
22 the same events, but there are differences, I agree.

23 MR. McENTIRE: We're talking about one
24 similar event dealing with Farallon. Other events
25 are different.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. McENTIRE: So we have different dates.

3 THE COURT: Right.

4 MR. McENTIRE: Different parties on the
5 petitioner's side, different law firms.

6 The only common party is Farallon.
7 Alvarez & Marsal are not parties to this but Stonehill
8 is. Stonehill was not a party to the prior proceedings.

9 And the standing is manifest. With no
10 criticism of Mr. Dondero's lawyer, I searched in his
11 argument where he was articulating standing.

12 And without going further, I will tell
13 you I think our standing is clear. We're in the money.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. McENTIRE: We are in the money if
16 there's a disgorgement or a disallowance.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. McENTIRE: We have all types of
19 claims, including insider trading and a creation of
20 fiduciary duties.

21 Our remedies, as far as I can tell, he
22 didn't identify any. We have several. Disgorgement,
23 disallowance, subordination, a variety. And damages.

24 So we suggest strongly that it is not a
25 related case.

1 And I must tell you, the reference
2 to say send this to bankruptcy court or defer to the
3 bankruptcy court or send us over to Judge Purdy, with
4 all due respect to opposing counsel, it's really just
5 a delay mechanism.

6 And what they're seeking to do through
7 their invective, their criticisms, the references to
8 these other courts, is seeking an opportunity to push us
9 down the road and put us in a bad position potentially
10 and a not enviable position in connection with statute
11 of limitations.

12 Your Honor, we would offer the binder
13 of exhibits that we submitted on February 15, 2022,
14 including the affidavits and all the attached exhibits.

15 I would ask the court to take judicial
16 notice of all the exhibits that we referred to in our
17 petition, which I think is appropriate since we were
18 specifying with particularity what we were requesting
19 the court to take judicial notice of. And that's the
20 large index, that's the list.

21 THE COURT: Obviously, I can take
22 judicial notice of any kind of court pleadings,
23 whether they're state or federal.

24 MR. McENTIRE: That's correct.

25 THE COURT: That's clear.

1 MR. McENTIRE: We would offer both
2 affidavits and all the attachments into evidence
3 at this time.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Do you have exhibit
5 numbers for them?

6 MR. McENTIRE: Yes. It's Exhibit 1 with
7 attachments. 1-A, 1-B, 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, 1-F and then
8 Exhibit 1-G, Exhibit 1-H, Exhibit 1-J, Exhibit 1-K.

9 Everything in the binder, Your Honor.
10 It's Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2 with the attachments.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. McENTIRE: I believe they're all
13 identified. I can put a sticker on them, if you'd like.

14 THE COURT: Yeah. To admit them, it will
15 need a sticker.

16 So I'm going to hold off on admitting
17 them for just a minute because I do want to hear his
18 objections and then we can go back to it. So just make
19 sure we do that.

20 I'm not trying to not admit them, but I do
21 want to let him have his objections.

22 Okay. Anything else, Counsel?

23 MR. McENTIRE: That's all I have right
24 now, Judge.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Counsel?

1 MR. SCHULTE: Should I start with those
2 exhibits, Your Honor?

3 THE COURT: Why don't you do that. That's
4 probably the easiest way.

5 MR. SCHULTE: In light of the authorities
6 that Mr. McEntire shared about the affidavits, I'll
7 withdraw the objections to the affidavits or the
8 declarations.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. SCHULTE: I'm taking Mr. McEntire's
11 word that those cases say what he says they say.

12 THE COURT: I'll tell you because 202
13 is not a lawsuit, you don't necessarily have a right
14 to cross-examine, et cetera. So, yeah, affidavits are
15 frequently used on 202s.

16 MR. SCHULTE: And that's fine, Your Honor.
17 I'll take Mr. McEntire's word what those cases say.

18 But I will maintain the objection to
19 Exhibit H -- it's the declaration of Mr. Patrick --
20 on the grounds of hearsay. That is not a court record
21 or a file-stamped pleading from federal or state court.
22 It's just a letter. So that's hearsay. And it hasn't
23 been properly authenticated.

24 The other issue is the exhibit to
25 Mr. Dondero's declaration. That's just an email

1 from Mr. Dondero, so I object on the grounds of hearsay.

2 THE COURT: Mr. McEntire, what's your
3 response specifically to Exhibit H as attached to
4 the Patrick declaration and then the attachment
5 to the Dondero declaration?

6 MR. McENTIRE: Exhibit H to Mr. Patrick's
7 affidavit would be hearsay, but there's an exception
8 that it's not controversial.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 MR. McENTIRE: And there's no indication
11 that there's any challenge of the reliability of the
12 document.

13 THE COURT: What is the exhibit?
14 I'm trying to pull it up. Sorry.

15 MR. McENTIRE: It's Exhibit 1-H. It is
16 a letter from Alvarez & Marsal simply indicating what
17 they paid for the claim.

18 THE COURT: Is it the July 6th, 2021,
19 letter?

20 MR. McENTIRE: Yes, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: I've got it.

22 MR. McENTIRE: And the exhibit to
23 Mr. Dondero's is not being offered for the truth of
24 the matter asserted, just the state of mind of Farallon.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. McENTIRE: He has proved it up
2 that it's authentic. It's a true and accurate copy.

3 And it goes to the state of mind of
4 Farallon and it goes to the state of mind of Mr. Seery
5 as well who are basically individuals who are trading on
6 inside information.

7 And Mr. Seery would not have known about
8 the MGM sale but for that email. And Farallon and
9 Stonehill would not know about MGM but for Mr. Seery.

10 THE COURT: Okay. So the response to
11 hearsay is that it goes to state of mind.

12 MR. McENTIRE: It goes to state of mind.

13 THE COURT: Okay, Counsel. How do you
14 respond to that?

15 MR. SCHULTE: I'll start with the last
16 one, Your Honor. I think that's the definition of
17 hearsay, is that you're purporting to establish the
18 state of mind of the parties who are not before the
19 court.

20 It's been emphasized that Mr. Dondero has
21 no relation to HMIT. And none of the recipients of the
22 email are parties to this proceeding.

23 This purports to establish the state of
24 mind of Mr. Seery, who is not before the court, and the
25 state of mind of Farallon, just based on the say so of

1 Mr. Dondero in this email. That's hearsay.

2 And as for the first letter, this is a
3 letter on the letterhead of A&M which, by the way, is
4 one of the parties in the Dondero Rule 202 petition.

5 And it's not on the letterhead of any of
6 the parties to this case so the letter isn't properly
7 authenticated.

8 And I'm not aware of the not controversial
9 exception to hearsay.

10 THE COURT: Well, there is a thing that
11 talks about if you're admitting something that's just
12 not controverted. Right? It's everybody agrees "X"
13 happened. We're just admitting evidence to have that.
14 So what this basically is is just showing the claim of
15 the funds.

16 And I guess my question is what's the
17 objection. Is there an objection to the substance of
18 it?

19 MR. SCHULTE: I don't think there's any
20 dispute that Farallon and Stonehill, through their
21 respective special purpose entities, purchased the
22 claims that are at issue here.

23 And if that's the sole purpose
24 of admitting this letter into evidence, I don't
25 think that's a matter that's genuinely in dispute.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. SCHULTE: So if that's the only issue
3 as raised by this letter, I don't know that there's a
4 dispute there.

5 THE COURT: Right. Well, that's the whole
6 thing.

7 MR. McENTIRE: I think we're almost
8 solving the issue on the fact of how much they paid,
9 \$75 million.

10 THE COURT: Okay. So I will sustain the
11 objection to the email to Mr. Dondero's declaration,
12 Exhibit P 2-1.

13 I am going to overrule the objection
14 to -- I don't know what the letter is of the attachment.

15 MR. McENTIRE: It's Exhibit P 1-H to
16 Mr. Patrick's affidavit.

17 THE COURT: Correct. Sorry.

18 Okay, Counsel. If you'll proceed.

19 MR. SCHULTE: May I approach the bench,
20 Your Honor? I have a binder of exhibits also.

21 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

22 MR. SCHULTE: These have all been
23 marked with exhibit stickers already. There are tabs
24 for each of the exhibits. They're marked R1 through 17,
25 I believe. And "R," of course, stands for Respondents.

1 THE COURT: I take the shortcut of calling
2 everybody "Plaintiff" and "Defendant" just because
3 I'm so used to using that language in court.

4 But I do agree. It's Petitioner
5 and Respondent. You're not technically a defendant.

6 Okay. So, first of all, I'm going to
7 admit Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 and Plaintiff's Exhibit 2,
8 with the sole exception of the email to Mr. Dondero's
9 declaration that I sustained.

10 And then are there objections to the
11 respondent's exhibits?

12 MR. McENTIRE: Very few.

13 I object to Exhibit No. 1 and
14 Exhibit No. 2 as irrelevant.

15 THE COURT: What's the objection to 1?

16 MR. McENTIRE: They're offering the order
17 from Judge Purdy.

18 THE COURT: Okay. I can take judicial
19 notice of that. I mean, it's a court record from
20 Dallas County. So I don't think that that's
21 particularly relevant.

22 To be bluntly honest, I looked at it last
23 night. Right? Because of the issue that there's
24 a related case, I pulled that file too and looked
25 at everything.

1 So I can take judicial notice of that.
2 Whether it's relevant or not, I can look at it. And,
3 obviously, if it's not relevant, I'll disregard it.

4 MR. McENTIRE: Fair enough.

5 THE COURT: I'll overrule that objection.
6 What's next?

7 MR. McENTIRE: The only other objections
8 are Exhibit 12 and 13. I just don't know what they
9 are or for what purpose they would be offered.

10 THE COURT: Okay. So 12 is a notice of
11 appearance and request for service in the bankruptcy
12 court on behalf of Hunter Mountain Trust.

13 So what's the issue, Counsel?

14 MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, these are
15 notices of appearance filed by Hunter Mountain in the
16 bankruptcy court.

17 And the purpose of these notices is simply
18 to show -- and maybe this is not genuinely in dispute --
19 that Hunter Mountain, through its counsel, would have
20 received notice of all the activity that was going on
21 in the bankruptcy court.

22 THE COURT: It's the same issue I've
23 got with everything that Plaintiff submitted. It's a
24 bankruptcy pleading. I can take notice of it. If it's
25 irrelevant, I'll disregard it.

1 So I'll overrule that objection.

2 And then what's 13?

3 MR. McENTIRE: The same objection.

4 THE COURT: I'll overrule it because
5 again, I can take judicial notice of those.

6 MR. McENTIRE: No other objections,
7 Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: So Respondent's Exhibits
9 1 through 17 are so admitted.

10 MR. SCHULTE: May I proceed, Your Honor?

11 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

12 MR. SCHULTE: HMIT -- Hunter Mountain --
13 races into this court seeking extensive and burdensome
14 presuit discovery about claims trading that took place
15 in the Highland bankruptcy two years ago.

16 Mr. McEntire has talked about the harm
17 that would result from delay if a different court were
18 to consider this request for presuit discovery. That is
19 a function of waiting two years after the subject claims
20 transfers to seek relief in this court.

21 The exact same allegations of claims
22 trading and misconduct by Jim Seery -- those allegations
23 are not on the slides that you looked at. But those
24 allegations are common in Mr. Dondero's Rule 202
25 petition and this petition.

1 THE COURT: Right. They're common.

2 I know you make the allegation that
3 Dondero is related to Hunter Mountain, but I guess
4 I don't have any evidence of that.

5 Or do you have evidence of that? Because
6 otherwise, while it involves some of the same issues in
7 the sense of the underlying facts, technically Farallon
8 is the common respondent.

9 But there's a different respondent and
10 there's a different petitioner in that case.

11 MR. SCHULTE: Yes. That's true,
12 Your Honor. And we've said that on information and
13 belief.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. SCHULTE: That's our suspicion.

16 We believe that to be the case, but
17 I don't have evidence of it. I didn't hear a denial
18 of it, but, nevertheless, that is where things stand.

19 But what's important about the case is
20 even if this court and Judge Purdy determined that the
21 cases are not related, what is important is that the
22 same allegations related to this claims trading and the
23 same allegations of inside information being shared by
24 Mr. Seery, those were front and center in the July 2021
25 petition filed by Mr. Dondero.

1 Even if there are other dissimilarities
2 between the cases, those are issues that are common.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. SCHULTE: And it's important to note
5 that as HMIT has filed this petition, it has glossed
6 over issues of its own standing and the assertion of
7 viable claims that will justify this discovery.

8 Now, I know that HMIT has cited these
9 cases that say, Your Honor, I don't have to state a
10 really specific claim right now.

11 But you do have to articulate some ground
12 for relief, some theory, that would justify the expense
13 and the burden that you're trying to put the respondents
14 to in responding to all this discovery.

15 And this isn't simple discovery.
16 We're talking about deposition topics with I believe
17 29 topics each and 13 sets of really broad discovery
18 requests with a bunch of subcategories.

19 THE COURT: Right.

20 MR. SCHULTE: We're not talking about some
21 minimal burden here. This is an intrusion into entities
22 that are not parties to a lawsuit, but rather this
23 investigation.

24 And HMIT has ignored that there is
25 a specific mechanism in the bankruptcy court that's

1 available to it under federal bankruptcy Rule 2004 and
2 that the substance of HMIT's petition, which is claims
3 trading and bankruptcy, falls squarely within the
4 expertise of Judge Jernigan, the presiding bankruptcy
5 judge.

6 THE COURT: And I agree. You could do
7 this in federal court. But there's a lot of things
8 that can be done in state court or done in federal
9 court.

10 They get to choose the method of getting
11 the information, so why should I say, theoretically,
12 yes, this is a good thing, I should do it, but, hey,
13 send it to bankruptcy. Why?

14 MR. SCHULTE: The bankruptcy judge has
15 actually answered that question directly.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. SCHULTE: It is true, as HMIT
18 has said, the federal bankruptcy court doesn't have
19 jurisdiction over a Rule 202 proceeding. That's not in
20 dispute.

21 THE COURT: Right.

22 MR. SCHULTE: We tried to remove the
23 last case to federal bankruptcy court and it was a state
24 claim.

25 But what the bankruptcy judge pointed out

1 when she remanded the case back to Judge Purdy, who
2 ended up dismissing Dondero's petition, is it pointed
3 out, one, there's this mechanism in bankruptcy where
4 they can do the exact same thing, Rule 2004.

5 And the bankruptcy judge pointed out that
6 it is in the best position to consider Hunter Mountain's
7 request.

8 It pointed out when it remanded the
9 case that it had grave misgivings about doing so.
10 It confirmed that it is in the best position to
11 consider this presuit discovery.

12 THE COURT: Okay. This is part of one of
13 the exhibits?

14 MR. SCHULTE: Yes, Your Honor. This is
15 in one of the opinions that I included in the binder,
16 a courtesy copy of one of those opinions.

17 THE COURT: Oh, at the back?

18 MR. SCHULTE: Yes, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 MR. SCHULTE: It's 2022 Bankruptcy
21 Lexis 5.

22 THE COURT: Okay. I got it.

23 And real quick, for the record,
24 it's Dondero versus Alvarez & Marsal. It's
25 2022 Bankruptcy Lexis 5.

1 MR. SCHULTE: Right.

2 And in particular, Your Honor, I'm looking
3 at pages 31 to 32 of that order.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. SCHULTE: What the judge is pointing
6 out here is it has grave misgivings about remanding the
7 case because it knows a thing or two about the Highland
8 bankruptcy, having presided over the case and all the
9 related litigation for over what's now three years.

10 And it's familiar with the legal
11 and factual issues. It's familiar with the parties.
12 It's familiar with claims trading in a bankruptcy case,
13 which was the very crux of the Dondero petition. It's
14 also the crux of this petition by Hunter Mountain.

15 And it observed, the bankruptcy court
16 did, that any case that could be fashioned from the
17 investigation would end up in bankruptcy court anyway
18 because it would be related to the Highland bankruptcy.

19 So you ask a really good question,
20 Your Honor. Why should I ship it off to the bankruptcy
21 court. The answer is Judge Jernigan is in a position
22 to efficiently and practically deal with this request
23 because she deals with it all the time and she is
24 intimately familiar with the legal and factual
25 issues and with claims trading.

1 It's not like Hunter Mountain gets poured
2 out if it goes to bankruptcy court. It has a mechanism
3 to seek the exact same discovery from Judge Jernigan who
4 is very familiar with these very particular issues.

5 Now, Hunter Mountain says, well,
6 bankruptcy court is too time-consuming and cumbersome.
7 It's going to take 60 days to even get this before the
8 bankruptcy court.

9 Well, we're talking about the fact that
10 they've waited two years to file this proceeding related
11 to these claims transfers that took place in 2021.

12 So, again, what HMIT is asking this court
13 to do is inefficient and is impractical. This court
14 would need to devote a lot of resources to understand
15 what the proper scope of any discovery should be,
16 whether the claims are cognizable.

17 And that's just a tall order, Your Honor.
18 The request is more appropriately dealt with by the
19 bankruptcy judge, according to a proper bankruptcy
20 filing.

21 It's undisputed that while the bankruptcy
22 court doesn't have jurisdiction over a 202 petition,
23 there's no question that it has jurisdiction over a Rule
24 2004 request for discovery, which is the counterpart
25 for this type of discovery in bankruptcy court.

1 THE COURT: Right.

2 MR. SCHULTE: The real issue, Your Honor,
3 and this is the part that Hunter Mountain is dancing
4 around, is that Hunter Mountain doesn't want to be
5 in front of Judge Jernigan.

6 Judge Jernigan held Mark Patrick --
7 that is HMIT's principal who verified this petition.
8 She held him along with Dondero and Dondero's counsel
9 and others in civil contempt and sanctioned them nearly
10 \$240,000 for trying to join Seery to a lawsuit in
11 violation of Judge Jernigan's gatekeeping orders.

12 HMIT is trying to dodge the bankruptcy
13 court and its scrutiny of what HMIT is doing as this
14 petition also targets Seery and the inside information
15 that he purportedly gave to Farallon and Stonehill.

16 This is forum shopping, plain and simple.
17 And the court should dismiss the petition so that HMIT
18 can seek this discovery in bankruptcy court.

19 Now, I don't want to spend a lot of time
20 on the related case, but I will emphasize just what I've
21 mentioned, which is while some of the parties may be
22 different, we're still talking about the same claims
23 trading activity that took place in 2021 and the same
24 allegations of insider dealing by Seery.

25 And Judge Purdy, on remand, dismissed

1 that petition where some of the same arguments were made
2 about judicial efficiency and that the case should be
3 filed in bankruptcy court.

4 And it bears noting, by the way, that
5 after Judge Purdy dismissed Dondero's Rule 202 petition,
6 where we had argued that this ought to be in the
7 bankruptcy court, Dondero didn't file in the bankruptcy
8 court, which sort of makes the point that they didn't
9 want to be in front of Judge Jernigan on this either.

10 Okay. Now let's turn to the merits,
11 Your Honor. While Mr. McEntire has gone to great
12 lengths to say we don't have to state claims, he stated
13 five or six on that PowerPoint presentation of claims
14 that he envisions.

15 But what made it all really crystal clear
16 is in that notice of supplemental evidence, and that
17 includes the declaration of Mr. Patrick, there in
18 paragraphs 15 and 16 it's made clear what Hunter
19 Mountain really wants.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. SCHULTE: What the goal of this
22 discovery is is to invalidate the claims that Farallon
23 and Stonehill's entities purchased.

24 So let's unpack what it is they purchased.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. SCHULTE: These are claims that were
2 not ever held by Hunter Mountain. These are claims
3 that were held by Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and HarbourVest.

4 THE COURT: Right. They were the Class 8
5 and 9. Right?

6 MR. SCHULTE: I believe that's correct.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. SCHULTE: Those claims were always
9 superior to whatever it was that Hunter Mountain held.

10 So Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and HarbourVest
11 held those claims. The parties in the bankruptcy had
12 the opportunity to file objections to those claims.
13 And they did.

14 And Seery, on behalf of the debtor,
15 negotiated with Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and HarbourVest
16 and reached settlements that resolved the priority and
17 amounts of those claims.

18 THE COURT: Right.

19 MR. SCHULTE: And then filed what's
20 referred to -- and I'm sure Your Honor knows this --
21 as a Rule 9019 motion to approve those settlements in
22 the bankruptcy court.

23 THE COURT: Actually, I don't. I've never
24 done bankruptcy but I read it. I know the general
25 process and I did read it.

1 MR. SCHULTE: All right.

2 THE COURT: Just FYI, I've never done
3 bankruptcy law. They've got their own rules.

4 MR. SCHULTE: Well, the parties in
5 the bankruptcy had the opportunity to object to those
6 settlements and some did so.

7 And after evidentiary hearings, the
8 bankruptcy court granted those motions and allowed
9 and approved those claims.

10 That is really important, Your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. SCHULTE: That's Exhibits 14 through
13 17 in the binder that I handed you.

14 And these are the same exhibits that are
15 referenced in Hunter Mountain's petition. And it bears
16 noting that the U.S. District Court affirmed those
17 orders after appeals were taken.

18 But the bankruptcy court's approval of
19 the very same claims that Hunter Mountain now seeks to
20 investigate and invalidate is entitled to res judicata.

21 HMIT can't now second-guess the bankruptcy
22 court's orders approving those very same claims. That's
23 the effect of the investigation that Hunter Mountain
24 seeks, the invalidation of claims that are already
25 bankruptcy court approved.

1 And it bears noting that each of those
2 four orders, Exhibits 14 through 17, provides the
3 following: quote, "The court" -- the bankruptcy
4 court -- "shall retain exclusive jurisdiction to
5 hear and determine all matters arising from the
6 implementation of this order."

7 This would include HMIT's stated goal
8 of conducting discovery to try to invalidate these
9 very claims.

10 This is yet another reason, Your Honor, to
11 answer your question earlier of why this request for
12 discovery should be posed to the bankruptcy court.

13 Judge Jernigan, I suspect, would have
14 views on whether her own orders authorizing these claims
15 should be overturned.

16 Okay. So HMIT -- Hunter Mountain --
17 alleges that after the bankruptcy court approved these
18 claims, Seery disclosed inside information to Farallon
19 and to Stonehill to encourage them to buy these claims
20 from the original claimants. Again, UBS, Redeemer,
21 Acis, and HarbourVest.

22 Farallon, through Muck, which is its
23 special purpose entity, and Stonehill through Jessup,
24 which is Stonehill's special purpose entity, acquired
25 those transferred claims in 2021.

1 And there's no magic in bankruptcy court
2 to claims transfers. It's a contractual matter between
3 the transferors and the transferees. It's strictly
4 between them.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. SCHULTE: And there's no bankruptcy
7 court approval that's even required.

8 The transferee, so in this case Muck and
9 Jessup, had simply to file under federal bankruptcy
10 Rule 3001(e) a notice saying these claims were
11 transferred to us. And they did so.

12 Your Honor, that's Exhibit 6 through 11 in
13 the binder that I handed to you.

14 THE COURT: Okay.

15 MR. SCHULTE: The filings evidencing those
16 claims transfers were public. And Hunter Mountain
17 received the claims transfer notices.

18 And that's the exhibits that we were
19 talking about, Exhibits 12 through 13, where Hunter
20 Mountain's lawyers had appeared in the case before those
21 claims transfer notices were filed.

22 So not surprisingly, Hunter Mountain did
23 not file any objections to those claims transfers. And
24 that's not surprising because under Rule 3001, the only
25 party that could object to the claims transfers were

1 the transferors themselves.

2 THE COURT: Right.

3 MR. SCHULTE: Essentially saying, hold on.
4 We didn't transfer these claims. But of course there's
5 no dispute that the transfers were made.

6 Here, HMIT was neither the transferor nor
7 the transferee of the claims. It had no interest in
8 these claims. It never did. It didn't before the
9 claims transfers and it didn't after the claims
10 transfers.

11 The claims originally belonged to
12 Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and HarbourVest, and they were then
13 transferred to Muck and Jessup, which are Farallon's and
14 Stonehill's entities.

15 THE COURT: Right.

16 MR. SCHULTE: So why does that matter?
17 That matters because these claims were approved by the
18 bankruptcy court. The claims didn't change or become
19 more valuable after they were transferred. The only
20 difference is who is holding the claims.

21 So Hunter Mountain says, hold on. What
22 we're alleging here is that the claims that Farallon and
23 Stonehill purchased with the benefit of this purported
24 inside information from Mr. Seery, they're secretly
25 worth more than expected.

1 Those allegations, they're disputed, to be
2 sure. But let's assume they're true. That situation
3 has zero impact on Hunter Mountain.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. SCHULTE: And that's because this is a
6 matter that's strictly between the parties to the claims
7 transfers. Again, Redeemer, Acis, UBS, and HarbourVest
8 on the one hand and Farallon and Stonehill on the other.

9 And the way we know this is let's
10 pretend that Muck and Jessup didn't buy these claims,
11 Your Honor, and that the claims instead have remained
12 with UBS, HarbourVest, Acis, and whatever the other
13 one I'm forgetting. The claims wouldn't have been
14 transferred, and they would have remained with those
15 entities.

16 In that case, the original claimants would
17 have held those claims for longer than they wanted. And
18 if HMIT is right, then the claims would have ended up
19 being worth more than even they expected.

20 So why does that matter? Well, that
21 matters because if that is all true, Hunter Mountain
22 would be in the exact same place today. Neither better
23 nor worse off, it would be in the exact same place.

24 Either Farallon and Stonehill's entities
25 are gaining more on these claims than they expected

1 or UBS, HarbourVest, Acis, and Redeemer, they are
2 realizing more on these claims than they expected.

3 But Hunter Mountain never stood to be paid
4 on these claims to which it was a stranger. These are
5 claims in which Hunter Mountain never had any interest.

6 THE COURT: So presuming that Hunter
7 Mountain had expressed interest in buying these claims
8 and there was insider trading, you don't think that
9 would be a tortious interference in a potential
10 contract?

11 MR. SCHULTE: If there was insider trading
12 of the type that Hunter Mountain alleges in this case,
13 it would have no impact on the rights of Hunter
14 Mountain.

15 If that's true, maybe there was a fraud on
16 the bankruptcy court. The bankruptcy court would surely
17 be interested in that. Maybe there was a fraud on the
18 transferors. I mean, maybe UBS, Redeemer, Acis -- why
19 do I always forget the third one? -- and HarbourVest.

20 THE COURT: Like I said, I had a chart
21 last night of all the names. Obviously, I haven't been
22 involved in this case up until now, and there's a lot of
23 names.

24 MR. SCHULTE: Yes.

25 The transferors of the claims might say,

1 well, wait a minute. I wish I would have known this
2 inside information. I'm the one that was really injured
3 here.

4 Because if there was really meat on this
5 bone, Your Honor, then the injured parties would be
6 the transferors of the claims: Redeemer, Acis, UBS,
7 and HarbourVest.

8 Because the crux of HMIT's petition is
9 that those entities, the transferors, were duped into
10 selling their claims for too little when the claims were
11 secretly worth more.

12 Well, if that's true, you would expect
13 that the transferors would be screaming up and down
14 the hallway, saying we didn't get paid enough.

15 THE COURT: Right.

16 MR. SCHULTE: We are the injured parties
17 here, we are the ones with damages, we want to unwind
18 these claims transfers, or we want to be paid more on
19 these claims transfers.

20 But the rights of those entities,
21 the transferors, to complain about these allegations
22 doesn't mean that Hunter Mountain can also stand up and
23 say, well, I want to complain too. Because Hunter
24 Mountain never stood to be paid on these claims.

25 The question is if somebody was duped,

1 if somebody was injured, if anybody it was the
2 transferors, not Hunter Mountain. The transferors would
3 be the only real parties in interest that would have
4 been injured by what Hunter Mountain alleges.

5 But it's notable that none of those
6 transferors has filed an objection to these transfers.

7 THE COURT: Right.

8 MR. SCHULTE: None of them has filed a
9 Rule 202 proceeding. None of them has filed a Rule 2004
10 proceeding seeking discovery about inside information
11 that Farallon and Stonehill allegedly had. It is
12 Hunter Mountain who is an absolute stranger to
13 these claims trading transactions.

14 And so HMIT is trying to inject itself
15 into a transaction to which it was never a party and
16 which it never had any interest.

17 The sellers were entitled to sell those
18 claims to any buyer they wanted to on whatever terms
19 they agreed to.

20 And if there was some information that
21 they didn't have the benefit of that the buyers did,
22 you would expect the transferors, if anyone at all,
23 to be the ones complaining about it. But that's not
24 what we have here.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. SCHULTE: All right. Another note
2 that Hunter Mountain glosses over is duty.

3 So all the claims that were listed on
4 the PowerPoint all require that there must have been
5 some kind of a duty owed by Farallon and Stonehill to
6 Hunter Mountain. But there's no duty owed to a stranger
7 to a claims trading transaction.

8 Yet again, if anybody were to have a
9 duty owed to it, I guess it would be the transferors
10 of the claims even though that was an arm's length
11 transaction.

12 But it's not a stranger to the transaction
13 and a stranger that has no interest in the claims that
14 we're talking about here.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. SCHULTE: Nor has Hunter Mountain
17 identified any authority for a private cause of action
18 belonging to Hunter Mountain related to these claims
19 transfers.

20 Hunter Mountain doesn't have the right to
21 assert claims on behalf of other parties. It only has
22 the right to assert claims on behalf of itself when it
23 has been personally aggrieved.

24 I heard Mr. McEntire say several times
25 during his presentation that Hunter Mountain had a

1 99.5 percent equity interest in Highland Capital.

2 THE COURT: Right.

3 MR. SCHULTE: I think it's important to
4 point out that that equity interest was completely
5 extinguished by the confirmed plan in the bankruptcy
6 case.

7 As Your Honor pointed out, we have the
8 waterfall, and Classes 1 through 9 have to be paid in
9 full. And you know what Classes 8 and 9 are? General
10 unsecured claims and subordinated claims.

11 And the only way that Hunter Mountain
12 is ever in the money, as Mr. McEntire was saying, with
13 its Class 10 claim is if Seery, the claimant trustee,
14 certifies that all claims in 1 through 9 are paid in
15 full 100 percent with interest and all indemnity claims
16 are satisfied.

17 There has been no such certification by
18 Mr. Seery, and there may never be such a certification
19 by Mr. Seery.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 MR. SCHULTE: So that is real important
22 because the idea that Hunter Mountain stands to somehow
23 gain from this transaction is flawed for the reasons
24 we've already talked about.

25 But it's also flawed because they have

1 what is, at best, a contingent interest. It's
2 contingent on things that have not yet occurred. And
3 under the case law, they don't have standing conferred
4 on them in that interest.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. SCHULTE: So for all those reasons why
7 there is no interest in the claims, no legal damages, no
8 duty owed to it, no private cause of action belonging
9 to it and a hypothetical and contingent interest, HMIT
10 lacks standing to investigate or challenge these claims
11 and claims transfers to which it was not a party and in
12 which it had zero interest.

13 And for any or all of the reasons
14 we've talked about, Your Honor, their petition should be
15 dismissed. I welcome any questions the court may have.

16 THE COURT: No. My head is kind of
17 spinning. Like I said, I spent all day yesterday
18 reading stuff. As I said, I will admit I've never
19 practiced bankruptcy law.

20 I mean, my joking statement is I pretty
21 much know enough to not be in contempt of bankruptcy
22 court. Because I have cases where one of the defendants
23 or one of the parties ends up in bankruptcy court and
24 whether or not I can proceed with my case, et cetera.
25 That's my whole goal is not to be in contempt of court.

1 MR. SCHULTE: That should be the goal, is
2 to not be in contempt of the bankruptcy court.

3 MR. McENTIRE: May I have just five or ten
4 minutes?

5 THE COURT: I don't have another hearing,
6 so we're fine on time.

7 MR. McENTIRE: All right. In all due
8 deference to Mr. Schulte, the last 15 minutes of his
9 argument misstates the law.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. McENTIRE: The Washington Mutual case
12 addresses almost 90 percent of what he just talked
13 about. Their equity was entitled to bring an action
14 to basically disallow an interest that was acquired by
15 inside information.

16 Okay. And so he has not addressed the
17 Washington Mutual case at all.

18 THE COURT: Well, okay. So my question
19 is let's say that the insider trading didn't happen.

20 I mean, when I was playing with the
21 numbers last night, it doesn't appear that Hunter
22 Mountain, being Class 10, would have gotten anything
23 anyways even if. Right?

24 Like I said, I did a lot of reading last
25 night, so I want to make sure I understand.

1 MR. McENTIRE: Fair enough. I think I can
2 address that.

3 The bottom line is a wrongdoer should
4 not be entitled to profit from his wrong. That's
5 the fundamental premise behind the restatement on
6 restitution. That's the fundamental purpose of
7 the Washington Mutual case.

8 You have remedies, including disgorgement,
9 disallowance or subordination.

10 THE COURT: I'm just trying to be devil's
11 advocate because I'm trying to work through this.

12 So let's say it did happen and the court
13 ordered disgorgement and invalidated these transfers,
14 then the money would just go to the Class 8 and
15 Class 9. Right? To Acis, UBS, HarbourVest, etc.

16 MR. McENTIRE: No, they would not.
17 Because those claims have already been traded.

18 THE COURT: Okay. Well, that's
19 what I'm saying.

20 If the court said there was insider
21 trading and to disallow the transfer and ordered
22 disgorgement, theoretically, back to Highland Capital,
23 then the money is there.

24 Okay. So then it would just go to Acis
25 and UBS. Right?

1 MR. McENTIRE: The remedy here is to
2 subordinate their claims. HarbourVest, UBS, Acis, and
3 the Redeemer committee have sold their claims. They can
4 intervene if they want and that's up to them. If they
5 want to take the position that they were defrauded,
6 that's up to them.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. McENTIRE: Otherwise, the remedy is to
9 disgorge the proceeds and put them back into the coffers
10 of the bankruptcy court in which case Category 8 and 9
11 would be brimful, overflowing, and flow directly into
12 the coffers in Class 10.

13 And that's the purpose of 15 and 16 in
14 Mr. Patrick's affidavit.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. McENTIRE: I find it amazing that he
17 refers to Judge Jernigan's orders where he said anything
18 dealing with these claims must come back to me. I have
19 exclusive jurisdiction. I recall that argument.

20 THE COURT: Right.

21 MR. McENTIRE: Well, she could have
22 accepted the removal of Mr. Dondero in that other
23 proceeding. She didn't. She said I don't have
24 jurisdiction over this. I'm sending it back to
25 the state court.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Because it was filed
2 as a 202. If it had been filed as a Rule 404, then she
3 would have had jurisdiction because you're specifically
4 invoking a state court process. Right?

5 MR. McENTIRE: I'm invoking exclusively
6 a state court process because of the benefit it
7 provides. That is a strategic choice that this
8 petitioner has elected. It has nothing to do with
9 bankruptcy court, other than bankruptcy court is too
10 slow.

11 All the invective about the prior contempt
12 order has nothing to do with these proceedings.
13 Mr. Dondero is not involved in these proceedings.

14 If HarbourVest and UBS want to intervene
15 in some subsequent lawsuit, they have a right to do so.
16 I can't stop them.

17 But until then, we have stated a cause
18 of action or at least a potential cause of action which
19 is insider trading. That from an outsider makes them an
20 insider that owes fiduciary duties to the equity.

21 Washington Mutual allowed equity to come
22 in and disallow those claims. And if those claims are
23 disallowed, the Class 10 is going to be overflowing on
24 the waterfall. And that's my client.

25 A couple of other things. Hunter Mountain

1 is not a stranger. Hunter Mountain was the big elephant
2 in the room until the effective date of the plan.

3 We held 99.5 percent of the equity stake
4 and when all of these wrongdoings occurred, Hunter
5 Mountain was still the 99.5 percent equity stakeholder.

6 It's only after the bankruptcy plan had
7 gone effective, after these claims had already been --

8 THE COURT: Wait. The insider trading
9 happened after the bankruptcy had been filed but before
10 the bankruptcy was resolved.

11 So it's during that process. Right?

12 MR. McENTIRE: You have filing a
13 bankruptcy. You have a bankruptcy plan. You have
14 confirmation of the plan, but it doesn't go effective
15 until six months later.

16 THE COURT: Right.

17 MR. McENTIRE: After the bankruptcy
18 plan was confirmed and they had dismal estimates of
19 recovery -- 71 percent on Class 8, zero percent on
20 Class 9 -- that's when Farallon and Stonehill purchased
21 the claims.

22 But they purchased the claims at a time
23 before the bankruptcy wasn't effective. And so the
24 so-called claimant trust agreement had not gone into
25 effect until several months later.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. McENTIRE: And during this period of
3 time Hunter Mountain was the very, very largest
4 stakeholder.

5 THE COURT: Okay.

6 MR. McENTIRE: And so to call it a
7 stranger is just not right and it's not fair because
8 we're anything but a stranger.

9 They make an argument that Hunter Mountain
10 didn't object to the settlements. Well, so what?
11 I'm not attacking the underlying settlements.
12 I'm attacking the claims transfers.

13 And then he says, well, why didn't they
14 object to the claims transfers. Well, he finally
15 conceded that the claims transfers are not actually
16 subject to a judicial scrutiny by the bankruptcy court.

17 This court is uniquely qualified to
18 review these claims transfers as is Judge Jernigan.
19 Insider information is insider information as a rose
20 is a rose is a rose. And any court of law is qualified
21 to determine whether insider information was used.

22 Judge Jernigan did not say, okay,
23 Farallon, you can buy this claim. There was no
24 judicial process here.

25 THE COURT: Right. I mean, it's a motion.

1 We want to do this, just get approval.

2 MR. McENTIRE: They don't even have to get
3 approval.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 MR. McENTIRE: All they have to do is file
6 notice.

7 THE COURT: Okay. File the notice.

8 MR. McENTIRE: Judge Jernigan was not
9 involved at all.

10 We had no reason to object. All we know
11 there's a claims transfer. It's not until later that
12 we discover that inside information was used and that's
13 why we're here.

14 So we didn't object to the original
15 claims. There was no need to. The original settlements
16 rather. There was no need to. There was no objection
17 to the claims transfers.

18 There was no mechanism to object, other
19 than what we're doing here today. This is our
20 objection. This is our attempt to object.

21 Because we believe that they have acquired
22 hundreds of millions of dollars of ill-gotten gain and
23 if that is true, not only will Hunter Mountain be
24 benefited tremendously, but other unsecured creditors.
25 They are very few but they will be also benefited.

1 Frankly, Judge Jernigan may want that to
2 happen.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. McENTIRE: But we're here to get the
5 discovery so I can pull it all together within the next
6 30 days or 40 days. So I can make decisions before
7 somebody might suggest, hey, well, you should have
8 filed this a little bit earlier.

9 And so, Judge, that's why we're here,
10 in the interest of time. And that was my decision.
11 That was my strategic decision to bring it here.

12 THE COURT: Right.

13 MR. McENTIRE: He says that Rule 3001 is
14 the exclusive remedy. Only transferors can complain
15 about transferees or vice versa.

16 THE COURT: You're not necessarily
17 complaining about the actual transfer. It's how
18 the transfer came about.

19 MR. McENTIRE: That's right.

20 And to suggest that that is the governing
21 principle that this court should consider is an absolute
22 contradiction to the Washington Mutual case.

23 Because if fraud is in play, if inside
24 information is in play, then it impacts everyone who
25 is a stakeholder. Everyone.

1 THE COURT: Okay.

2 MR. McENTIRE: And we are one of the
3 largest stakeholders in the bankruptcy proceedings,
4 even today. So that's all I have.

5 I thank you for your attention,
6 Your Honor. Clearly, the benefit here is we get to
7 uncover some things that need to be uncovered. And
8 we'd like to do it so in a timely fashion.

9 And if we don't have a claim, we don't
10 have a claim. If we have a claim, then we may file it
11 in a state district court.

12 And if Judge Jernigan and her gate-keeping
13 orders require us to go there, we'll go there. I'm not
14 going to run afoul of any rule she has, but we need to
15 get this underway.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. SCHULTE: Your Honor, may I make some
18 rifle-shot responses?

19 THE COURT: Yeah. That's fine.

20 MR. SCHULTE: Okay. Mr. McEntire has said
21 that they are one of the largest stakeholders in the
22 Highland bankruptcy based on this 99.5 percent equity.
23 That equity was extinguished in the fifth amended plan.

24 That's Exhibit 3 that I handed you,
25 Your Honor. That plan was filed in January of 2021

1 before any of these claims transfers took place.

2 The equity was extinguished by virtue of the plan.

3 THE COURT: Okay.

4 MR. SCHULTE: Mr. McEntire was talking
5 about this Washington Mutual case. I read the case.

6 But what he said repeatedly, and I think
7 it's really important to listen to what Mr. McEntire
8 said about this case, is that that court allowed the
9 equity to come in and talk about these transfers.

10 Hunter Mountain doesn't have any equity.
11 That equity was extinguished in the plan for reasons
12 I just discussed. So for being the largest stakeholder,
13 according to Mr. McEntire, in the bankruptcy what does
14 Hunter Mountain have to show for that? A Class 10.

15 As Your Honor pointed out, a Class 10
16 interest, that is below everybody else. And that's
17 where they've been relegated.

18 And to answer your question, Your Honor,
19 that you posed to Mr. McEntire that I'm not sure was
20 ever answered, HMIT -- Hunter Mountain -- at Class 10
21 stood to gain nothing when the plan was put together.
22 So the largest stakeholder stood to gain nothing.

23 I've pointed to the language in the
24 court's order about how the court has exclusive
25 jurisdiction.

1 And Your Honor nailed the answer to the
2 concern raised by Mr. McEntire, which is the bankruptcy
3 court didn't have jurisdiction over a 202 proceeding.
4 But it unquestionably has authority over the
5 counterpart, 2004 in bankruptcy court.

6 THE COURT: Right.

7 MR. SCHULTE: Finally, I have never argued
8 and if I did say this, I apologize. I have never argued
9 that Hunter Mountain is somehow a stranger to the
10 bankruptcy.

11 THE COURT: Right. They were obviously
12 involved in the bankruptcy, but they're a stranger to
13 these transfers.

14 MR. SCHULTE: Exactly. They were a
15 stranger to these transactions. They didn't have any
16 interest in these claims.

17 They don't stand to gain anything if
18 the claims are either rescinded or if the claims are
19 invalidated or the transfers are invalidated. They
20 don't stand to get anything because they never had
21 any interest in these claims.

22 The claims are the claims and either UBS,
23 Redeemer, Acis, and HarbourVest stood to gain more than
24 expected or Farallon and Stonehill stand to gain more
25 than expected.

1 And if anybody is really injured here,
2 it's not Hunter Mountain. It's the transferors who
3 were duped into these transfers, according to Hunter
4 Mountain. And they would be the ones that would have
5 damage and have a claim along the lines of what
6 Hunter Mountain is trying to assert on behalf
7 of all stakeholders.

8 Your Honor, I have a proposed order, as
9 Mr. McEntire does.

10 May I bring it up?

11 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

12 Okay, Mr. McEntire. Anything else?

13 MR. McENTIRE: His last few statements are
14 inconsistent with the law, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. McENTIRE: Because the law clearly,
17 clearly indicates that we are a beneficiary. And
18 that's what the Washington Mutual case stands for.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Wait. Let me make sure
20 I know which one.

21 Do you have a cite for that case?

22 MR. McENTIRE: Yes, ma'am. It's in the
23 PowerPoint.

24 THE COURT: That's fine. I just wanted
25 to make sure I could find it.

1 MR. McENTIRE: There's also a Fifth
2 Circuit case that talks about subordination where
3 a Class 8 and Class 9 would actually be subordinated,
4 Your Honor, to our claim.

5 So that's another approach to this, is
6 subordination.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 MR. McENTIRE: And that's the In re Mobile
9 Steel case out of the Fifth Circuit. I think there's a
10 cite in our brief.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. McENTIRE: I acknowledge that
13 we're now classified with a different name. We're
14 a B/C limited partner. And we're, in effect, a Class 10
15 beneficial interest.

16 But we're there having been a 99.5. And
17 the lion share of any money, 99.5 percent of any money
18 that overflows into bucket No. 10 is ours.

19 THE COURT: Right.

20 Okay. I am processing. Obviously, I need
21 to take this into consideration. I haven't had a chance
22 to go through Respondent's exhibits.

23 I've looked through the plaintiff's
24 exhibits, but now I have much more of a focus of what
25 I'm doing.

1 So I will try to get you all a ruling
2 by the end of next week. I apologize. I've got a
3 special setting next week that's going to be kind
4 of crazy, but I will do everything I can.

5 If you all haven't heard from me by next
6 Friday afternoon, call my coordinator Texxa and tell
7 her to bug me.

8 MR. McENTIRE: Thank you for your time.

9 THE COURT: You all are excused. Have
10 a great day.

11

12

13 (This completes the Reporter's Record,
14 Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment
15 Trust's Rule 202 Petition, which was
16 heard on Wednesday, February 22, 2023.)

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Reporter's Certificate

79

1 STATE OF TEXAS)

2 COUNTY OF DALLAS)

3 I, Gina M. Udall, Official Court Reporter
4 in and for the 191st District Court of Dallas County,
5 State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and
6 foregoing contains a true and correct transcription of
7 all portions of evidence and other proceedings requested
8 in writing by counsel for the parties to be included in
9 this volume of the Reporter's Record in the above-styled
10 and numbered cause, all of which occurred in open court
11 and were reported by me.

12 I further certify that this Reporter's Record
13 of the proceedings truly and correctly reflects the
14 exhibits, if any, offered by the respective parties.

15 I further certify that the total cost for the
16 preparation of this Reporter's Record is \$750.00 and was
17 paid by the attorney for Respondents.

18 WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND on this the 1st day of
19 March 2023.

20

21 /S/ Gina M. Udall
22 Gina M. Udall, Texas CSR #6807
23 Certificate Expires: 10-31-2024
24 Official Reporter, 191st District
25 Court of Dallas County, Texas
George Allen Sr. Courts Building
600 Commerce St., 7th Floor
Dallas, Texas 75202
Telephone: (214) 653-7146

GINA M. UDALL, CSR, RPR
Official Reporter, 191st District Court

002224

Exhibit 4-C

CAUSE NO. DC-23-01004

IN RE:

HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST,

Petitioner.

§
§
§
§
§
§
§

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

191ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

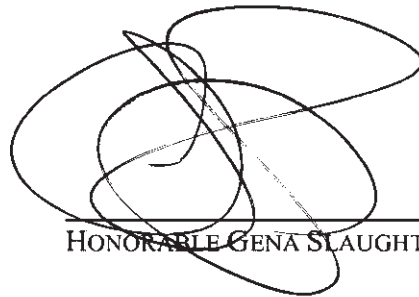
ORDER

Came on for consideration *Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Verified Rule 202 Petition* ("Petition") filed by petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT"). The Court, having considered the Petition, the joint verified response in opposition filed by respondents Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C. ("Farallon") and Stonehill Capital Management LLC ("Stonehill"), HMIT's reply, the evidence admitted during the hearing conducted on February 22, 2023, the argument of counsel during that hearing, Farallon's and Stonehill's post-hearing brief, the record, and applicable authorities, concludes that HMIT's Petition should be denied and that this case should be dismissed. Therefore,

The Court ORDERS that HMIT's Petition be, and is hereby, DENIED, and that this case be, and is hereby, DISMISSED.

THE COURT SO ORDERS.

Signed this 8 day of March, 2023.



HONORABLE GENA SLAUGHTER

002226

Exhibit 4-D

State of Delaware
Secretary of State
Division of Corporations
Delivered 09:24 AM 03/09/2021
FILED 09:24 AM 03/09/2021
SR 20210838989 - File Number 5421257

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION

OF

Muck Holdings, LLC

FIRST: The name of the limited liability company is:

Muck Holdings, LLC

SECOND: Its registered office in the State of Delaware is to be located at 251 Little Falls Drive, in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, 19808, and its registered agent at such address is CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being the individual forming the Company, has executed, signed and acknowledged this Certificate of Formation this 9th day of March, 2021.

**By: /s/ Hanchang Sohn
Name: Hanchang Sohn
Title: Authorized Person**

Exhibit 4-E

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION

OF

Jessup Holdings LLC

FIRST: The name of the limited liability company is Jessup Holdings LLC.

SECOND: The address of its registered office in the State of Delaware is 1013 Centre Road, Suite 403-B in the City of Wilmington, Delaware 19805, in the County of New Castle. The name of its registered agent at such address is Vcorp Services, LLC.

THIRD: Members may be admitted in accordance with the terms of the Operating Agreement of the limited liability company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this Certificate of Formation on April 08, 2021.

/s/Taylor Lolya

Taylor Lolya, Authorized Person

Exhibit 4-F

From: [Roger L. McCleary](#)
To: [Schulte, David C \(DAL - X59419\)](#)
Cc: [Sawnie A. McEntire](#)
Subject: HMIT — court's order/HMIT's request for information
Date: Thursday, March 9, 2023 3:46:00 PM

David,

Thank you. This ruling denies Hunter Mountain Investment Trust (“HMIT”) the investigatory discovery sought from Farallon Capital Management, LLC (“Farallon”) and Stonehill Capital Management, LLC (“Stonehill”) under Tex. R. Civ. P. 202. Accordingly, HMIT requests that Farallon and Stonehill advise whether they will *voluntarily* provide some or all of the information and documents requested in HMIT’s Rule 202 Petition and, if so, under what terms. Please let us know by Tuesday, March 14th, whether Farallon and Stonehill will consider doing so. If so, we are available to discuss this at your earliest convenience.

In any event, HMIT also requests that Farallon and Stonehill *voluntarily* respond to the following two specific requests, which they can answer in a matter of minutes:

1. A simple description of the legal relationship: a) between Farallon and Muck Holdings, LLC (“Muck”), and b) between Stonehill and Jessup Holdings, LLC (“Jessup”).
2. Whether: a) Farallon is a co-investor in any fund in which Muck holds an interest related to the Claims at issue in the Rule 202 Petition; b) Stonehill is a co-investor in any fund which Jessup holds an interest related to the Claims at issue in the Rule 202 Petition.

We would also appreciate prompt written responses to these two specific requests. To the extent we do not receive written responses to these two requests by close of business on Tuesday, March 14th, this will be taken as Farallon and Stonehill’s refusal to provide the requested responses. Similarly, to the extent we do not receive a written confirmation of Farallon and Stonehill’s willingness to discuss voluntary production of more of the information and documents requested in HMIT’s Rule 202 Petition by then, this will be taken as their refusal to consider doing so.

Please let us know if you or your clients have any questions about this request. Thank you.

Regards, Roger.

Roger L. McCleary
Parsons McEntire McCleary PLLC
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Houston, TX 77056
Tel: (713) 960-7305
Fax: (832) 742-7387
www.pmmlaw.com

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are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and destroy all copies of the original message.

From: Schulte, David C (DAL - X59419) <David.Schulte@hklaw.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 8, 2023 9:08 PM
To: Sawnie A. McEntire <smcentire@pmmlaw.com>; Roger L. McCleary <rmccleary@pmmlaw.com>
Cc: Timothy J. Miller <tmiller@pmmlaw.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] HMIT — court's order

Counsel--attached is a copy of the court's order in this case.

Dave

David C. Schulte | **Holland & Knight**
Partner
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1722 Routh St., Suite 1500 | Dallas, TX 75201
Cell 214-274-4141
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IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In re:

**HIGHLAND CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT, L.P.**

Debtor.

§
§
§
§
§
§

Chapter 11

Case No. 19-34054-sgj11

**ORDER GRANTING HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST'S EMERGENCY
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE ADVERSARY PROCEEDING**

Upon consideration of the *Emergency Motion for Leave to File Adversary Proceeding* [Dkt. __] (the "Motion") filed by Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT"), and having considered any responses thereto, the Court finds that: (1) the claims alleged in HMIT's Proposed Adversary Complaint [Dkt. __-1] against James P. Seery ("Seery"), Stonehill Capital Management, LLC, Farallon Capital Management, LLC, Muck Holdings, LLC, and Jessup Holdings, LLC (the "Claims") are colorable; (2) any demand on any other persons or entities to

prosecute the Claims would be futile; (3) HMIT is an appropriate party to bring the Claims on behalf of the Reorganized Debtor and the Highland Claimant Trust; and (4) HMIT's Motion should be granted.

It is therefore **ORDERED THAT:**

1. The Motion is GRANTED.
2. HMIT is granted leave to file its Proposed Adversary Complaint [Dkt. __-1] as an adversary proceeding in this Court.

###END OF ORDER###

Submitted by:

Parsons McEntire McCleary PLLC

/s/ Sawnie A. McEntire
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Attorneys for Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In re:	§	
	§	
HIGHLAND CAPITAL	§	Chapter 11
MANAGEMENT, L.P.	§	
	§	Case No. 19-34054-sgj11
Debtor.	§	

**HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST’S OPPOSED APPLICATION FOR
EXPEDITED HEARING ON EMERGENCY MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE VERIFIED ADVERARY PROCEEDING**

Hunter Mountain Investment Trust (“HMIT”), both in its individual capacity and as a derivative action on behalf of the Reorganized Debtor, Highland Capital Management, L.P. (“Reorganized Debtor”) and the Highland Claimant Trust (collectively “Movant”), submits this Application for an Expedited Hearing (“Application”) on its

Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding (“Emergency Motion”). In support of this Application, Movant states the following:

1. All respondents have received notice of this Application. This Application and the Emergency Motion are opposed.

2. The Emergency Motion¹ seeks leave to file an Adversary Proceeding in accordance with the Court’s “gatekeeping” orders, as well as the injunction and exculpation provisions in the Fifth Amended Plan of Reorganization of Highland Capital Management, L.P. (Doc. 1943), as modified (the “Plan”).

3. An expedited hearing is permitted under Fed. R. Bank P. 9006 (c)(1), which authorizes a shortened time for a response and hearing for good cause. For the reasons set forth fully in the Emergency Motion, and as set forth herein, Movant has shown good cause and requests that the Court schedule a hearing on the Emergency Motion on three (3) days’ notice, and that any responses be filed no later than twenty-four hours before the scheduled hearing.

4. Good cause exists because of a fast-approaching date (April 16, 2023) that one or more of the Respondents, as identified in the Emergency Motion, *may* argue constitutes the expiration of the statute of limitations concerning some of the common

¹ A copy of the Emergency Motion is filed simultaneously with this Application for Expedited Hearing.

law claims available to Movant.² Although HMIT offered to enter tolling agreements with each of the Proposed Defendants with whom they have successfully contacted, this offer was either rejected or HMIT did not receive an affirmative agreement to do so. Accordingly, this Application has become necessary. Because the Emergency Motion is subject to the Court's "gatekeeping" orders and the injunction provisions of the Plan, emergency leave is required. Expedited consideration of the Emergency Motion is necessary and appropriate to protect and preserve the rights of the Reorganized Debtor, the Highland Claimant Trust, and HMIT.

5. Movant requests that the Emergency Motion be scheduled for an expedited hearing within (3) days of the filing of this Application. Alternatively, if such a setting is not possible, Movant requests that the Emergency Motion be scheduled for an expedited hearing on the Court's earliest available date, and that any responses be filed no later than twenty-four hours before the scheduled hearing. Movant requests a 90-minute hearing.

WHEREFORE, Hunter Mountain Investment Trust, as Movant, respectfully requests this Court (i) grant this Application for Expedited Hearing, (ii) set an expedited hearing on the Emergency Motion within three (3) days of the filing of this Application for Expedited Hearing and set a response and objection deadline no later than twenty-

² The statute of limitations issue is also dependent upon the resolution of state choice of law issues. The first insider trade at issue involved the sale and transfer of Claim 23 in the amount of \$23 million held by ACMLD Claim, LLC to Muck on April 16, 2021 ([Doc. 2215](#)).

four hours before the scheduled hearing or as set by the Court; (iii) in the event such a setting is not possible, and in the alternative, set an expedited hearing on the Emergency Motion on the Court's earliest available date and time thereafter, and that any responses be filed no later than twenty-four hours before the scheduled hearing, and (iv) grant such other and further relief as is just and proper.

DATED: March 28, 2023

Respectfully Submitted,

**PARSONS MCENTIRE MCCLEARY
PLLC**

By: /s/ Sawnie A. McEntire

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Facsimile: (713) 960-7347

*Attorneys for Hunter Mountain
Investment Trust*

CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE

Beginning on March 24, 2023, and also on March 27, 2023, the undersigned counsel conferred either by telephone or via email with all counsel for all Respondents regarding the relief requested in the foregoing application, including John A. Morris on behalf of James P. Seery, and Brent McIlwain on behalf of Muck Holdings LLC, Jessup Holdings LLC, Stonehill Capital Management, and Farallon Capital Management. Counsel for James P. Seery has advised that it opposes an expedited hearing on the Emergency Motion and also opposes the Emergency Motion. Based upon all communications with Mr. McIlwain, it is reasonably believed his clients are also opposed and we advised him that this recitation would be placed in the certificate of conference.

/s/ Sawnie A. McEntire

Sawnie A. McEntire

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 28th day of March 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion was served on all counsel of record or, as appropriate, on the Respondents directly.

/s/ Sawnie A. McEntire

Sawnie A. McEntire

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In re:	§	
	§	
HIGHLAND CAPITAL	§	Chapter 11
MANAGEMENT, L.P.	§	
	§	Case No. 19-34054-sgj11
Debtor.	§	

**ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION FOR EXPEDITED HEARING
ON EMERGENCY MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE VERIFIED ADVERSARY PROCEEDING**

Upon the Application for Expedited Hearing on Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding (“Application for Expedited Hearing”), filed by Hunter Mountain Investment Trust (“HMIT”), both in its individual capacity and as a derivative action on behalf of the Reorganized Debtor, Highland Capital Management, L.P. (“Reorganized Debtor”) and the Highland Claimant Trust, requesting expedited and emergency consideration of the Emergency

Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding (“Emergency Motion”), and the Court, having reviewed the Application for Expedited Hearing, finds that proper notice was given and that good cause exists for entry of this Order. It is therefore:

ORDERED that the Application for Expedited Hearing is **GRANTED**; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the hearing on the Emergency Motion shall be held on _____, 2023, at _____ .m. (Central Time) before the Honorable Stacey G. C. Jernigan. Any responses to the Emergency Motion shall be filed by _____, at _____.

End of Order

Submitted by:
PARSONS MCENTIRE MCCLEARY PLLC

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FARALLON CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.L.C., AND
STONEHILL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

In re:

Highland Capital Management, L.P.¹

Debtor.

Case No. 19-34054 (SGJ)

Chapter 11

(Jointly Administered)

**MUCK HOLDINGS, LLC, JESSUP HOLDINGS LLC, FARALLON CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT, L.L.C., AND STONEHILL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC’ S
OBJECTION TO HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST’ S OPPOSED
APPLICATION FOR EXPEDITED HEARING ON EMERGENCY MOTION FOR
LEAVE TO FILE VERIFIED ADVERSARY PROCEEDING**

Muck Holdings, LLC (“Muck”), Jessup Holdings LLC (“Jessup”), Farallon Capital
Management, L.L.C. (“Farallon”), and Stonehill Capital Management LLC (“Stonehill”), and
collectively, with Muck, Jessup, and Farallon, the “Claims Purchasers”) hereby file this *Objection*

¹ The last four digits of Debtor’s taxpayer identification number are (6725). The headquarters and
service address for Debtor is 100 Crescent Court, Suite 1850, Dallas, TX 75201.

to Hunter Mountain Investment Trust's Opposed Application for Expedited Hearing on Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding (the "Objection").² In further support of the Objection, the Claims Purchasers respectfully state as follows:

OBJECTION

1. This proceeding is yet another attempt by James Dondero ("Dondero") and his affiliates to exact revenge on any person or entity that obtains a recovery from the company he sought to destroy as his control was wrested away. In the process, he has wasted countless judicial resources as he forum shopped to try and find any court but this Court to address his complaints. Now, without any further options, Dondero, through HMIT, seeks to burden this Court with an emergency hearing that deprives the Claims Purchasers of their procedural rights.

2. Dondero's first attempt began in July 2021 with a pre-suit discovery request, targeting Farallon and Alvarez & Marsal, under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 202 ("Rule 202"): *In Re: James Dondero*, Cause No. DC-21-09534, in the 95th Judicial District Court of Dallas County Texas (the "First 202"). This Court is well aware of the First 202, as Farallon and Alvarez & Marsal removed the case to this Court. After extensive briefing and a hearing, due to misalignment of the caselaw to the uniqueness of a Rule 202 proceeding as applied to a bankruptcy case, the Court remanded the First 202 to the Texas state court "with grave misgivings." The state court ultimately denied and dismissed the First 202 on June 1, 2022.

² Hunter Mountain Investment Trust ("HMIT") filed its *Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding* [Dkt. No. 3699] (the "Motion for Leave") on March 28, 2023. The Motion for Leave was coupled with HMIT's *Opposed Application for Expedited Hearing on Emergency Motion for Leave to file Verified Adversary Proceed* [Dkt. No. 3700] (the "Motion to Expedite"). This Objection is limited to the Motion to Expedite and will not address in detail the substantive issues raised in the Motion for Leave. Rather, as explained below, the Claims Purchasers should have a reasonable period of time, on a normal briefing schedule, to fully address the Motion for Leave.

3. Rather than come back to this Court to seek pre-suit discovery under Rule 2004, Dondero waited more than six months and filed a new Rule 202 petition through his affiliate HMIT—raising the exact same issues related to claims trading as in the First 202, based on the same allegations of misconduct by Seery—but now in a different Texas state court: *In re: Hunter Mountain Investment Trust*, Cause No. DC-23-01004, in the 191st Judicial District of Dallas County Texas (the “Second 202”). The target of the Second 202 was once again Farallon, with the addition of Stonehill. HMIT, undeterred by the dismissal of the First 202, carefully avoided not only this Court (through a proper request for discovery under Rule 2004), but also the 95th Judicial District Court that dismissed the First 202, and sought to convince yet another state court judge that it had a valid basis to “investigate” claims purchases in a bankruptcy proceeding. The Second 202 met the same fate as the first: it was denied and dismissed on March 8, 2023.

4. It is against this backdrop that now, after more than a year from the date this Court issued its opinion on the First 202, stating that “[t]his court is not only familiar with the facts and parties, but there is a mechanism in the bankruptcy rules (Fed. R. Bankr. Pro. 2004; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 27) to seek pre-suit discovery,” and further stated that “Dondero’s standing in filing the Rule 202 Proceeding would appear to be highly questionable and his motives highly suspect,”³ HMIT is requesting that this Court treat its Motion for Leave as an emergency. It simply is not.

5. The Motion for Leave is hundreds of pages long (inclusive of exhibits), with detailed, self-serving affidavits and reports from lawyers who Dondero and his affiliates have employed in his solipsistic effort to resurrect a recovery from the company he destroyed. But the

³ *Memorandum Opinion and Order Granting James Dondero’s Motion to Remand Adversary Proceeding to State Court, Denying Fee Reimbursement Request, and Related Rulings, Dondero v. Alvarez & Marsal CRF Management, LLC and Farallon Capital Management LLC*, Dkt. No. 22, 21-03051 (January 4, 2022), pg. 21 [emphasis added].

only emergency here is one of Dondero and HMIT's own making. They had every opportunity to seek discovery in this Court, and file the Motion for Leave on a reasonable timeframe. Instead, fixated on avoiding the scrutiny that this Court would apply, and the warranted skepticism as to the potential merits of the claims that this Court has already expressed, they "ran out the clock" and now seek to burden Claims Purchasers, the other targets, and this Court with an "emergency." As but one recent example of this approach, HMIT waited 20 days after the dismissal of the Second 202 to file the Motion for Leave, seeking expedited consideration on an "emergency" basis.

6. The Claims Purchasers are entitled to a reasonable opportunity to respond to the Motion for Leave. While HMIT's allegations are baseless,⁴ responding to the scattershot Motion for Leave will require substantial time. Indeed, the standard under the "Gatekeeper Order" for a "colorable claim" requires a more detailed analysis than would be required by a typical motion heard on an emergency basis. While perhaps not perfectly analogous, the response will be similar to motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. 12(b)(6). Requiring the Claims Purchasers to prepare and argue what is tantamount to a dispositive motion on anything less than regular notice would be prejudicial to the Claims Purchasers. Prejudice is exactly what Dondero and HMIT are seeking. They should not be rewarded for their obstreperous behavior.

WHEREFORE, the Claims Purchasers respectfully request that the Court deny the Motion to Expedite and grant the Claims Purchasers such other and further relief as is just and proper.

⁴ While the underlying allegations of HMIT's Motion for Leave will be addressed by separate pleading, the Claims Purchasers will demonstrate that the factual predicates for the allegations are objectively false. Moreover, the "evidence" that forms the basis for the Motion for Leave and its associated verified pleading is largely based upon affidavits from Dondero and his counsel, which on its face should call into question the credibility of the assertions. Finally, it should be noted that the Office of the United States Trustee has had the allegations of Dondero—now HMIT—in the form of an alleged "investigatory" letter for more than a year, and no action has been taken.

Dated: March 30, 2023

HOLLAND & KNIGHT LLP

By: /s/ Christopher A. Bailey

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COUNSEL TO MUCK HOLDINGS, LLC,
JESSUP HOLDINGS LLC, FARALLON
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.L.C., AND
STONEHILL CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing was electronically filed with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, and served upon all parties receiving notice pursuant to the CM/ECF system on this the 30th day of March, 2023.

/s/ Christopher A. Bailey

Chris Bailey

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Attorneys for Petitioner Hunter Mountain Investment Trust

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In re:	§	
	§	
HIGHLAND CAPITAL	§	Chapter 11
MANAGEMENT, L.P.	§	
	§	Case No. 19-34054-sgj11
Debtor.	§	

**HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST’S AMENDED CERTIFICATE OF
CONFERENCE REGARDING HUNTER MOUNTAIN INVESTMENT TRUST’S
EMERGENCY MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE VERIFIED ADVERSARY
PROCEEDING**

Hunter Mountain Investment Trust (“HMIT”), files this Amended Certificate of
Conference Regarding Hunter Mountain Investment Trust’s Emergency Motion for
Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding (the “Motion”) (Doc 3699). This amended

certificate is submitted at the insistence of one of the opposing counsel, and HMIT is doing so without agreeing that the certificate requires an amendment to this effect.

Amended Certificate of Conference Regarding the Motion

Beginning on March 24, 2023, and also on March 27, 2023, counsel for Hunter Mountain Investment Trust (“HMIT”) conferred either by telephone or via email with counsel for all Respondents regarding the relief requested in the foregoing Motion, including John A. Morris, on behalf of James P. Seery, and Brent McIlwain, on behalf of Muck Holdings, LLC, Jessup Holdings, LLC, Stonehill Capital Management, LLC, and Farallon Capital Management, LLC. Mr. Morris advised that James P. Seery is opposed to an expedited hearing regarding Hunter Mountain Investment Trust’s Emergency Motion for Leave to File Verified Adversary Proceeding (“Motion”). Based upon all communications with Mr. McIlwain, it is reasonably believed his clients are also opposed and we advised him that this recitation would be placed in the certificate of conference.

Mr. Morris has requested that the certificate be amended to state as follows: “Mr. Seery, the Reorganized Debtor, and the Highland Claimant [sic] Trust (together, the ‘Highland Defendants’) [are] ‘opposed’”

In light of the nature of the proposed proceedings, whereby HMIT proposes to represent the Reorganized Debtor or the Highland Claimant Trust derivatively, HMIT does not agree with (and does not admit) the propriety of, the substantive content of, or any procedural need for Mr. Morris’s requested inclusion, but HMIT is filing this amended certificate solely to accommodate Mr. Morris’s request.

/s/ Sawnie A. McEntire
Sawnie A. McEntire

DATED: March 30, 2023.

Respectfully Submitted,

**PARSONS MCENTIRE MCCLEARY
PLLC**

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*Attorneys for Petitioner
Hunter Mountain Investment Trust*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 30th day of March 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Amended Certificate of Conference was served on all counsel of record via the Court's CM/ECF system or, as appropriate, on the Respondents directly.

/s/ Sawnie A. McEntire

Sawnie A. McEntire

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